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VOLKOGONOV HITS U.S. 'MILITARIST GAME' IN EUROPE

LD161509 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Commentary by "military specialist" Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences; from the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program]

[Text] The participants at the meeting of leading party and state figures of Warsaw Pact countries, which was held at the end of June in Moscow, emphasized in their joint statement that the situation that is currently evolving asks all states the question of how to halt a further dangerous development of events and prevent the world from sliding towards catastrophe.

The special significance of the call from the participants at the Moscow meeting to turn Europe into a continent of peace is explained by the current situation there. The situation is as follows: In the first place Washington with the approval of its allies has launched a veritable psychological war against the public of their countries, who have come out against the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. The participants in rallies, movements, appeals and calls to remove the nuclear threat from the continent are declared by American leaders, as U.S. Vice President Bush did recently in the FRG, to be communist hirelings; and they are subjected to badgering and persecution.

Today the U.S. President and his entourage begin all foreign policy speeches with assurances of their readiness for peace, trying to mask their deeds, which tell of something quite different. For example, this year, 1983, U.S. military spending increased in real terms by 8 percent. Second, preparations for siting missiles in Western Europe are going full ahead. American specialists are scurrying about West Germany, Britain and Italy where work is proceeding on a wide front in preparation for receiving American missiles. And third, the United States is effectively blocking the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. It apparently looks at these talks as a way of gaining time essential for achieving one-sided military advantages.

Why are the Americans so insistent about siting their missiles in Europe? Why are they so unceremoniously pressuring their allies? The point is this: as before, the main scheme of the Washington strategists consists in using these new American missiles to draw off from themselves in the event of a war as many of the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons as possible in an enforced retaliatory strike by us. The Pentagon understands that if they deliver a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, they will naturally receive a retaliatory strike. And so the U.S. military department is here trying to limit a war only to Europe and the Soviet Union, while they themselves escape annihilating strikes. Europe itself is simply assigned the role of a launching pad, a bridgehead of aggression or, more accurately, the role of nuclear hostage.

In the strategic thinking of the Pentagon leaders there exists the maniacal, fixed idea that if they have two or three times more nuclear weapons than the Soviet Union then, thereby, they will have the right to dictate their terms to it, threatening the possibility of a military victory. But, it is in vain for an aggressor to prepare to destroy the opponent by suddenly using nuclear weapons. After all, he is just as defenseless against a retaliatory strike. Security is to be found elsewhere: in the ability to prevent a nuclear cataclysm, to put up reliable barricades on the path of the arms race, to find a just and acceptable accord. This was said forthrightly at the June plenum of the Central Committee of our party and in the speeches of the Soviet leaders at the talks with the West German delegation.

However, in Washington they think differently. To mislead public opinion they fabricate one untruth after another, intending to totally disorientate the populations of Western countries. As recently as the first half of July the Pentagon approved the issue of yet another anti-Soviet brochure, "Intermediate Nuclear Weapons: Questions and Answers." Several dozen questions in the brochure are accompanied by such mendacious and dishonest replies, if I may say so -- that one is left to assume that it was put together by the most talented modern successors to Baron Muenchausen, who in their fanciful nonsense have lost all sense of proportion. Anyone leafing through the brochure could indeed fancy that the sword of Damocles that the United States is rushing to hoist over Western Europe depends wholly from the conscience of the Russians.

Yet, at the same time, it is already clear that even if the Americans manage to station their missiles in Western Europe, they will still not be content with this. These will be followed by chemical weapons, neutron weapons, and so on. Talk of this is already starting in the Pentagon. And even Americans themselves are more and more often criticizing this dishonest approach to one of the most important world problems. In its July issue of the U.S. journal SCIENCE and NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY noted in an article entitled "Pershing-II's and U.S. nuclear strategy" that Reagan needs the new American missiles in Europe in order to complete a unified and balanced nuclear war operational plan being prepared by the Pentagon. The same article says that the matter is not limited to the 108 Pershing-II's many more -- around 380 -- are earmarked for Europe, for possible "reloading" of launch facilities. For William (Arkin), director of a study project on nuclear problems, who wrote the article and is apparently a competent man who knows what he is talking about, it will be no surprise if Caspar Weinberger calls him an "agent of the Reds."

But what would he say about the statement made at the end of June by the well-known U.S. Senator Proxmire when he claimed that both the President and the U.S. defense secretary, by alleging that America was lagging behind the Russians in nuclear weapons, were purely and simply misleading their country? The participants in the Moscow meeting, alarmed at the growth in tension and the threat of war, appealed to the United States and NATO to do everything possible for an accord to be reached at the talks this year on nondeployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and on a reduction of existing medium-range systems. This chance we have must not be allowed to slip away. Western Europe will feel not at all more comfortable in the shadow of a palisade of American nuclear missiles.

The appeal by state figures from the socialist countries for everything necessary to be done to remove the nuclear threat from Europe has been heard by millions of people. But, it needs to be heard by those at the pinnacle of power in Washington and in other NATO capitals. Europe, a cradle of human civilization, must not be allowed to be seen by Pentagon strategists as a trump card in their unworthy militarist game. Our political and military resolve to defend peace must have a sobering effect on those who think only in terms of diktat and domination.

CHERVOV EXPOUNDS SOVIET NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSALS

AU201209 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Jul 83 p 6

[Interview given by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov to APN military commentator V. Morozov: "A Mutually Advantageous Solution; The Political and Military Aspects of Freezing the Nuclear Arsenals" -- place and date not given]

[Text] [Morozov] The USSR Supreme Soviet has come up with the initiative to freeze nuclear weapons in all states possessing such weapons. What types and components of nuclear weapons would be subject to this freeze?

[Chervov] All components of nuclear weapons without exception must be subject to this freeze in the quantitative as well as qualitative sense. The appeal of the Soviet Government states that the freeze presupposes an end to the quantitative growth of all components of the nuclear arsenals of all sides concerned as well as their obligation not to produce and deploy new types of nuclear weapons. Moreover, each side would impose a moratorium on all tests involving nuclear charges and on tests of new types of nuclear arms carriers.

[Morozov] From the military viewpoint, what would this mean in practice?

[Chervov] In practical terms, this would mean: First, no increase in the number of existing nuclear weapons (carriers as well as warheads); second, a ban on the development of new types of nuclear weapons systems (the discarded weapons systems could only be replaced by analogous weapons, that is, only their natural wear and tear could be made up for); third, a ban on modernizing the existing carriers of nuclear weapons and nuclear warheads.

[Morozov] Is it thus possible to say that the gist of the USSR position on freezing nuclear arsenals is to halt the nuclear arms race and to plug all channels both in the qualitative and quantitative sense?

[Chervov] Yes. With its initiative, the Soviet Union says: We must stop the race to the nuclear abyss before it is too late. The proposed measure would be the first effective step on the path to reducing the arsenals. The ultimate goal is to completely liquidate nuclear weapons and thus to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe as such. The implmentation of the Soviet proposal on freezing nuclear arsenals, which is based on the principle of equality and equal security, would open the path to reducing tension and to normalizing international relations.

[Morozov] Official Washington has spoken out against freezing the nuclear arsenals. The White House claims that a freeze would amount to "maintaining the uneven and unstable level of nuclear forces, which would condemn the United States to lagging behind militarily." How would you respond to this claim?

[Chervov] There is no such thing as a lag of the United States in the military field. The nuclear forces of the United States and the USSR are at the same level today and in balance. This fact has not been proved by some clever rhetorics but it had been verified and established during the signing of SALT II. In general, the United States and NATO have always admitted the existence of a strategic equilibrium. Only U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger continues to persistently claim that the USSR has a "supremacy." However, such claims cannot upset the equilibrium. No one is in the position today to furnish any facts or evidence proving that the USSR has any supremacy in strategic weapons. He who is trying to assert this is, in fact, spreading a malicious lie.

After all, it is unconceivable to have achieved supremacy in strategic devices in the short period since the signing of SALT II. The development and production of such devices take a number of years.

It is obvious, given the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, that an agreement to stop increasing the number of nuclear weapons cannot jeopardize anyone's security. Not only the two great powers stand to profit from such a step, but all other states as well as the cause of preserving peace in general.

[Morozov] Why is the importance of the struggle to stop the arms race growing under the present conditions?

[Chervov] First, the arms race has reached enormous dimensions in recent years and has become a real danger to the preservation of peace because it is a process of the material preparation of war. The development of science and technology has substantially speeded up the rate of all types of weapons becoming obsolescent. Whereas the bow was in use for thousands of years, and guns for centuries, the "life span" of missiles and aircraft does not exceed 10 to 15 years. There is an uninterrupted flow of stockpiling weapons in enormous quantities, improving their quality, and developing completely new, more effective, and more lethal types of mass destruction weapons.

If, against all reason, the worst happens and nuclear weapons and other devices of mass destruction become activated, the war could not only cause immense damage and kill or cripple hundreds of millions of people, but it could jeopardize the very existence of civilization. In World War II, more than 50 million people lost their lives. In the next war, should the aggressive forces succeed in unleashing it, it would be hardly possible to determine the extent of the losses because the consequences of a nuclear war are practically unfathomable.

Second, Washington's present policy has exacerbated the situation to the limits of sufferance. In fact, in implementing this policy, the ruling circles of the imperialist countries led by the United States are waging a global attack (a "crusade") against socialism. They are ready to employ the most extreme methods -- brinkmanship and open military confrontation with the Soviet Union. The United States and NATO have set themselves the task of achieving by the end of the eighties military supremacy over the USSR and the whole Warsaw Pact organization. Having achieved this supremacy, they would like to dictate their conditions to the socialist countries. However, this is an illusory wish. The joint statement of the representatives of the socialist states [issued in Moscow on 28 June 1983 - FBIS] emphasized anew with all due resolution that these states will on no account allow anyone to achieve military supremacy over them.

Third, under the conditions of growing hostility toward socialism, extreme rightwing reactionary circles are becoming active which are threatening the socialist countries with a nuclear attack and preparing Europe for waging a "limited" nuclear war. Indeed, the man must be blind to the realities of our time who does not see that once a nuclear conflict breaks out -- no matter where -- it will unavoidably get out of control and cause a universal catastrophe!

Ever since the United States equipped itself with nuclear weapons, it has declared its willingness to be the first to use them. The bet on the first nuclear strike has shimmered through all American postwar doctrines -- the doctrines of "forced retaliation," "flexible reaction," "realistic deterrence," and "direct resistance." In the fifties and sixties, the question of using nuclear weapons against the USSR more than once almost reached the practical stage.

Even today, the Pentagon's document "The Defense Guideline for the Years 1984-88" straightforwardly states that in a nuclear war "the United States must gain supremacy and have the potential to make the USSR stop its military operations within a short period of time and according to U.S. conditions."

For achieving this goal, great importance is being attributed to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, to the development and production of new systems of strategic weapons, and to the preparedness to wage war from outer space. By all these means, the Pentagon would like to "deprive the USSR of its leadership, destroy its nuclear forces, and, inasmuch as possible, reduce the damage caused to the United States." These mad words, written in a document of the Pentagon, reflect the mode of thinking of its representatives.

Washington is hypocritically camouflaging this growth of its aggressiveness by means of hackneyed cliches about the "Soviet military threat" and about "containing" Communism. However, today's reality shows that the lies about a "Soviet military threat" increasingly elicits the world public's logical indignation. People in the West are beginning to understand that this lie serves as a smokescreen for justifying the arms race and the United States' quest for hegemony and for discrediting the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR. As far as the "containment" of Communism is concerned, a thesis that is being persistently spread by bourgeois ideologues, it amounts in reality to slowing down social development and progress, which means that it is reactionary and, ultimately, unsuccessful.

If we look at the matter realistically, we see clearly who in containing whom. The Soviet Union and all socialist countries have so grown in strength and have reached such power that they are really containing the insatiable appetite of the imperialists, who -- as the saying goes -- would like to but cannot. The attempts of the new pretenders to world domination have no chance of success.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 21 JUL

LD211058 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 21 TASS -- A full-delegation meeting was held at the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation and reduction talks here today.

WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS PEVIEWED IN PRAVDA

PM201406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Tomas Kolesnichenko: "International Review"]

[Text] Whose Turn It Is To Take Action

Every hour, every day, and every week in our lives contains something unique, individual, and characteristic only of each of us individually. At the same time, being part of mankind as a whole, we share the common fate of the earth's civilization and its valuable assets. Today there is no more valuable asset than peace. In the prevailing international situation the main task is to avert the threat of war, to channel the course of world events in the direction of detente, and to find a solution to the pressing key tasks of halting the arms race as soon as possible and achieving disarmament. The question of preserving peace on earth is the pivotal problem of our party's foreign policy both now and in the foreseeable future.

And not of our party's foreign policy alone. The joint statement of the delegations of the CPSU and the French Communist Party, which was published this week, notes that one of the most crucial demands of the moment is to halt the buildup of nuclear arms. The two communist parties, each on its own behalf, reaffirmed their desire to act without any preconditions, together with all forces which so desire, in favor of peace, disarmament, security, and friendship among all peoples. It is very significant that both parties focused their attention on what is the main concern of peoples the world over: peace and disarmament. This confirms once again Yu.V. Andropov's words at the last CPSU Central Committee plenum: "The communists have always been fighters against oppression and the exploitation of man by man, and today they are furthermore struggling for the preservation of human civilization and for man's right to life." Commenting on the results of the talks in Moscow, the French newspaper L'HUMANITE notes that "the main attention in the course of the meeting was devoted to problems of peace and disarmament, and specifically to questions relating to nuclear arms in Europe."

But is the United States, whose policy presents the main threat to peace today, prepared to listen to the voice of reason? If one is to believe the words with which both the President himself in Washington and his emissaries, who have been continually plying the transatlantic routes of late, are so lavish, then it is not only prepared to listen but has itself been advancing counterinitiatives. Wherever you look you can now see another of Washington's "peace" initiatives. They include the "Caribbean initiative" as well as the Near East and the European initiatives.... As for "flexibility," it goes without saying. All U.S. propaganda's resources have been thrown into presenting Washington as a marvel of flexibility.

The question arises: Why is the White House, while not changing the essence of its militarist policy, fueling the arms race and preparing to site its medium-range missiles in Europe as early as this year, at the same time not averse to making certain outward cosmetic changes and creating the impression of a constructive approach to individual issues? The explanation lies above all in the Reagan administration's domestic policy considerations. The point is that the present White House boss is acting not so much as the President, but rather as a presidential candidate in the 1984 elections. And although they are still more than a year away, the "rat race" (which is what the presidential election campaign is called in America) is already in full swing and the Republican Party strategists are laying the political paint on thickly in order to give their sole (although officially not yet declared) candidate a "dove-like" appearance. Otherwise, they rightly think, Reagan cannot win, since the majority of Americans are truly alarmed at the administration's aggressive foreign policy course.

It cannot be said that these maneuvers have misled many people. Most observers both inside and outside the United States interpret Washington's propaganda tricks correctly. Reagan's chances or reelection will increase if he "manages to don the garb of peacemaker before the 1984 party conventions," Joseph Harsch, the well-known U.S. observer notes, drawing attention to the fact that "Reagan's domestic policy advisers want him to appear less bellicose."

Washington's "Caribbean initiative" and the failure of the mission of the U.S. President's special representative in Central America, Richard Stone, this week can serve as perfect examples of the propaganda camouflage. It is well-known that immediately on his arrival in the White House Reagan declared El Salvador -- a small country in Central America -- to be the "main problem" of U.S. foreign policy. There, "in its own backyard" -- as people describe it in Washington -- the new administration decided to give a lesson in combating the national liberation movement and turning back the wheel of history on the American Continent. And what has happened? El Salavador continues to blaze, the Magana puppet regime is maintained by U.S. bayonets and is spreading -- in the words of the London newspaper THE OBSERVER -- "a stench throughout the world," while the United States is getting more and more involved (just as they once did in Vietnam) in a direct military intervention in that country. "As election year approaches," THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "a considerable section of the U.S. public (2 to 1 according to some estimates -- T. Kolesnichenko) views Reagan's current policy with regard to Central America with skepticism." Now the President, who quite recently publicly "did not exclude" the possibility of sending a U.S. military corps to El Salvador, has unexpectedly come out with an "initiative" which propagandists immediately dubbed a "peace initiative." Furthermore, Stone's "secret" mission was preceded by publicity equal to that of any Broadway show. The United States, the paper claimed, would sit down at the negotiating table with the Salvadoran patriots and would jointly determine the country's future. The inflated "initiative" turned our to be another bluff. All that Stone intended to do was to talk representatives of the Salvadoran patriotic forces into taking part in the farce of the "general election" which General Magana is preparing to hold on Washington's orders at the end of this year with the aim of providing the fascist junta with a semblance of "legality." However, the farce did not come off. The leaders of the Salvadoran insurgents refused to meet Stone, and his mission failed.

The Washington strategists are especially eager to display their "flexibility" as regards the siting of their missiles in Europe and the Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks [START]. Here they are resorting to a whole gamut of devices ranging from sham "signals" to direct disinformation. An example of the latter is the "canard" put about by the U.S. mass media this week in connection with the visit to the United States of FRG Foreign Minister Genscher to the effect that the Soviet Union is virtually prepared to give up its demand in Geneva for the French and British nuclear forces to be counted in the sum total of the West's potential. Claims that after the siting of the U.S. missiles in Europe the world will painlessly "leap" into "the post-Pershing era" and that virtually nothing will change and the Soviet Union will merely be prompted to take part in more talks are also pure disinformation. The aim of all these maneuvers is, outside the United States, to take the edge off the popular protests against the siting of the missiles in Europe and, inside the country, to provide Reagan with that selfsame "image" of a peacemaker.

Where the Tracks Are Pointing

But as regards the President's "image," the picture created by propagandists practiced in political publicity, the situation is poor, not to say catastrophic. The political scandal in connection with the theft of documents from former President Carter is spreading with every day, with new sensational facts emerging. Increasing numbers of people are being implicated and the gap between the President himself and those who took a direct part in this dirty operation is getting extremely narrow.

The question now being asked is: Was President Reagan personally mixed up in this whole affair? The hunt is on for his archives at the Hoover Institution where the 1980 election documentation is stored. How far the "Reagan team" has been discredited is illustrated by the very fact that Albosta, the head of a House of Representatives subcommittee, who is investigating this scandal, has demanded that the archives be handed over to his committee and not to the White House or the Department of Justice since Reagan's men might simply fake the documents. At the same time Albosta said: "Some people doubt that Reagan knew nothing of this whole affair."

Thus THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "Reagan's most valuable political trump card -- his 'nice guy' image -- is in jeopardy: Nice guys don't take cribs into decisive examinations.... Those documents have already changed the tenor of his next campaign and possibly of the whole of his remaining time as President."

Panic and confusion reign among the White House crew, and this in turn is giving rise to questions about the competence of the present administration and its ability to keep the situation under control. The selfsame WASHINGTON POST, citing "a White House staffer," quotes the following: "If you were to ask me now to say honestly who heads the White House, I would be forced to reply -- nobody."

It is expected that one of Reagan's closest aides -- either the CIA boss W. Casey, or the White House Chief of Staff J. Baker, is about "to be axed." Casey is an "ideologist," which is the name given to rabid conservatives in America. Baker is a "pragmatist." It will be possible to judge by which is dismissed on whom Reagan will gamble in putting forward his candidacy for a second term in office -- on "the old California men," or whether, having sacrificed Casey, he will start acting the part of a "sober politician."

But if personal involvement by Reagan in the "new Watergate" is revealed, it will be another question altogether. Namely: Who will be the next Republican Party U.S. presidential candidate instead of Reagan? In any case, a poll carried out by the NEWSWEEK magazine shows that an absolute majority of Americans now considers the scandal around the theft of Carter's documents to be "the country's main political problem."

A further point is that another dirty scandal implicating representatives of the Reagan administration and the President himself has emerged on top of these events. The California lawyer Steinberg has gotten hold of videotapes of sex scenes featuring a certain Morgan -- the former mistress of a close friend of Reagan and member of his "kitchen cabinet" -- and the businessman Bloomingdale, who died last year. Steinberg gave a press conference at which he stated that among Morgan's "partners" featured "six widely known politicians and representatives of the business world," including one member of the U.S. Congress and three figures "appointed to high posts by the President himself." Steinberg declined to reveal their names on the pretext of a "threat to national security," since "high-ranking officials are involved and it goes all the way up to [tyenetsyak] the head of state." After the press conference Steinberg had a telephone conversation with one of Reagan's White House aides, and a day later the lawyer announced to representatives of the press that all videotapes had been stolen from his house by persons unknown. However, even if it proves possible to put out this "small" fire, the big fire of "Reagangate" is spreading. And in its glare the true faces of those who rule America today are clearly visible.

Collusion

The Near East has heated up again. This is not because summer is at its height. The "hot spot" -- as that region of the world has now been described for a long time -- again threatens to explode, drawing more and moe new forces into the conflict which is flaring up.

The Israeli occupation forces, with the overt support of the United States, have started the partition of Lebanon. With the blessing of U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who recently visited the region, Israel has started "regrouping" it troops in southern Lebanon. Tel Aviv and Washington describe this operation as a "partial withdrawal of Israeli troops" from Lebanon. But what is happening in fact is the implementation of one of the clauses of the secret treaty between the two allies: Israel is digging in more advantageous positions, while the United States is expanding its presence on Lebanese territory and setting up a bridgehead there for its "Rapid Deployment Forces" against neighboring Arab countries.

The essence of those plans is so clear that even the London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes: "It is not a matter of the start of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, but merely of moving troops to more advantageous positions. The strength of Israeli servicemen and military equipment in the Al-Biqa' Valley remains unchanged."

Tel Aviv is conducting a policy of real genocide on the occupied Arab territories. For several days now the occupation forces have been committing outrages in the villages of Hasbayya-Mays, Aynata, Halbata, and other population centers. "Pacification" operations have been carried out in the area of the city of Tyre. Nevertheless, the Arab land is getting too hot for the invaders. The Lebanese patriots' resistance forces are inflicting increasingly telling blows to them. In some parts of the country, notably in Hasbayya, and Kfar-(Dushi) a number of successful operations have been carried out. The situation became so grave for Israel that Defense Minister Arens and the Army Chief of General Staff Levi arrived in southern Lebanon.

It is striking that the "redeployment" of Israeli troops has been carried out simultaneously with increased activity by the U.S. military in the region. Washington has ananouced that thousands of U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" servicemen will hold maneuvers code-named Bright Star-83 on the territories of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman. The scale of the upcoming maneuvers, the Libyan news agency JANA points out, testifies to the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the region. The Syrian newspaper TISHRIN sees in these maneuvers a U.S. intention "to carry out direct preparations for a military invasion of the Near East." The increased activity of the U.S. military in the Near East bears out once again how dangerous Washington's policy in that region is and exposes the true intentions of those who pay lip service to the development of the "peace process" in the Near East.

TROFIMENKO INTERVIEWED ON ARMS CONTROL, DRA, IRAN

PM201130 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Jul 83 p 8

[Soviet United States and Canada Institute Department Chief Genrikh Trofimenko interview with Ingemar Myhrberg "In Stockholm in May": "We Feared a U.S. Invasion of Iran"]

[Text] Genrikh Trofimenko, with whom DAGENS NYHETER today publishes an interview, is an influential observer of the West in the Soviet establishment. Trofimenko is a close colleague of Georgiy Arbatov -- a member of the Palme commission and an adviser to Yuriy Andropov -- and head of the section of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow dealing with studies of U.S. foreign and security policy.

The interview was made by Swedish Radio journalist Ingemar Myhrberg when Trofimenko was visiting Stockholm in May to take part in the Labor Movement's Peace Forum.

Trofimenko, like his chief, Georgiy Arbatov, is well-known in the West for his outspoken and controversial statements on Soviet foreign policy and his comments on Western policy.

[Myhrberg] Have you not disturbed the balance of forces through the deployment of the SS-20?

[Trofimenko] No, we have not. There is still an approximate balance in Europe. Since the beginning of the sixties we have had around 700 medium-range missiles targed on NATO. These were a response to the U.S. forward-based systems. In all these years no one in the West has questioned this balance. It has been assumed the whole time that the two sides are in balance.

For every SS-20 we install, we destroy at the same time one or two of the earlier missiles (SS-4's and SS-5's). Our most recent proposal in Geneva is that we reduce the number of launch systems from 700 to 162, that is, match the total of French and British systems. This means a reduction by 75 percent.

We did not consider that we were upsetting the balance of power by replacing the older missiles, which were very outdated, with SS-20's. In the same period the United States has twice modernized its medium-range systems in Europe, chiefly in the field of aircraft.

[Myhrberg] But are you not aware that in the West the SS-20 is seen as a major threat?

[Trofimenko] Yes, we are, but this is wrong. The balance has not been upset. The SS-20's are both more and less threatening than our earlier missiles. They are a great threat to military targets because of their greater accuracy, but they are also less of a threat to the civilian population because they do less damage to surrounding population centers. I do not want to try to justify them, since all nuclear arms have terrible effects, but the SS-20 is principally intended for military targets and not for use against cities.

The United States has taken the SS-20 as an excuse for introducing completely new nuclear weapon systems in Europe in order to change the military balance in its favor. The so-called NATO twin-track decision from 1979 -- both rearmament and negotiations -- is one-sided in practice. They want to bring about a change in the nuclear balance in Europe at any price. The so-called negotiations are a very thin fig leaf with which they are trying to conceal their real goal, which is the deployment of the new missiles.

[Myhrberg] But it was Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and not the Americans who first brought the SS-20 into the limelight.

[Trofimenko] That is true, but that is due to a very old dream of the West Germans of getting their hands on nuclear arms to bolster their status. In doing so they want to try to get on an equal footing with Britain and France.

I would remind you of the NATO negotiations a few years ago on multilateral nuclear forces where Britain, France, and West Germany would have all had equal status under U.S. leadership. The only people enthusiastic about that proposal were in Bonn. Paris and London, on the other hand, were very cool.

The West Germans tried to make use of SALT II and the detente between the Soviet Union and the United States to get U.S. missiles on their territory. Schmidt was counting on the fact that the Eastern bloc would not abandon detente simply because West Germany was getting new nuclear arms. Helmut Schmidt probably thought that the mere attempt to acquire such arms would give him greater status in future arms negotiations. But when SALT II collapsed the whole thing became clear. The emperor was suddenly without any clothes, as it were.

The Americans, for their part, are trying to get around the current balance on the strategic plane with the Euromissiles. Remember that these arms can be used in a strategic attack on the Soviet Union. They are extremely accurate and can reach us in only 6 minutes.

[Myhrberg] Why do you not want to scrap the SS-20's you are prepared to remove from Europe and only move them east of the Urals?

[Trofimenko] We are prepared to discuss that question in a broader Asian context. There are U.S. bases everywhere around the Soviet Union's borders -- on Okinawa, on Guam, in South Korea, and so on. There are nuclear-armed aircraft carriers in the Seventh Fleet off Japan. All in all there are 3,000 U.S. nuclear warheads in Asia, all of them targeted on the Soviet Union. Let us discuss this. But not in Geneva. The talks there are about the situation in Europe.

The United States is trying to set itself up as a negotiator for China, Japan, and I do not know who else, and does not want to permit the Soviet Union to transfer some of its forces to Asia. But in Europe they are unwilling to take Britain's and France's nuclear forces into consideration. They say that the Soviet Union is threatening various countries in Asia but do not want to admit that the French and British weapons threaten the Soviet Union.

[Myhrberg] Is the question of the Euromissiles a vital one for the Soviet Union?

[Trofimenko] No, it is not. We can survive, but can Western Europe? We do not want to turn Western Europe into a powder keg which draws us closer to a nuclear confrontation.

If the Americans begin to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles we will implement countermeasures. We will respond with something which gives the same short warning time or with something else which will give the Americans as many worries as the Euromissiles give us. Europe would find itself in a very bad position. We do not want to do this, but will we be forced into it.

West Germany will be the object of completely new strategic plans by the Soviet Union because of the qualitatively new threat to us. We will respond to the Pershing-II missiles with suitable countermeasures. Has Bonn realized what it will have to pay for this?

[Myhrberg] How does it feel to live in Moscow and know that you are the principal target of four different nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain, France, and China?

[Trofimenko] We do not allow ourselves to be frightened into hysteria like the United States with its talk of "windows of vulnerability." But, of course, everyone in Europe should be afraid of the situation in which we now find ourselves -- with more than enough nuclear arms on both sides. We are putting the emphasis on attempts to solve this question. There could be a solution, a return to detente.

President Carter talked of windows of vulnerability and of how vulnerable stationary missiles are. That was why new missiles were to be introduced -- the so-called MX missiles -- with mobile launching ramps. They are now going to be made stationary in any case, according to the Scowcroft Commission's proposals. The talk of windows of vulnerability was a pure propagands gesture. The administration simply did not succeed in "selling" mobile MX missiles to Congress. Otherwise you can sell anything to the U.S. Congress and to the American public with a few weeks' campaign in the mass media. You could easily convince them that the earth rotates around the sun instead of the other way round. [sentence as published] The majority in the Congress are ignorant [okunnig] and the rest are stereotypes.

[Myhrberg] The invasion of Afghanistan has made a great contribution to the deterioration in the international climate. Was the reason for the Soviet Union's invasion that you feared a pro-Western regime and anticipation of the possibility that the country could be used as a launching ramp for U.S. missiles?

[Trofimenko] No, that was not how it was. We feared that the United States would invade Iran. That was the real reason. The United States was gathering enormous forces in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. This was after the Iranian revolution and after the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran had been taken hostage in November 1979. Our troops went in in December. We felt hard pressed because the United States had almost killed detente. They were refusing to ratify SALT II, they increased their military budget, and the U.S. defense secretary went to China. They concentrated major troop forces in the Indian Ocean. They also tried to get the NATO nations to increase their defense budgets by 3 percent per year. In that situation we had to adopt measures to defend ourselves in some way.

[Myhrberg] So it was a geopolitical countermove?

[Trofimenko] Yes, to prevent a U.S. invasion of Iran. We were not entirely sure about that, but we could not take any risks. At present we are trying to withdraw from Afghanistan. Negotiations are going on in Geneva with the help of the UN Secretary-General's special representative, and some success has been achieved.

[Myhrberg] Are there any prospects of success in the Geneva negotiations on the Euromissiles?

[Trofimenko] That depends primarily on the Western Europeans, because I am sure that the United States does not want a negotiated settlement. They want to deploy the Pershing-II and cruise missiles at any price. On the other hand, I think that the Europeans would prefer an agreement to deployment.

If the Europeans have sufficient influence over the United States they could force a compromise. For it is Europe's fate which is being negotiated in Geneva, not that of the United States. But it is the United States which is conducting the negotiations with us.

The peoples of Europe should realize that the Euromissiles are not a great and generous gift from the United States. They will have to pay a high price in the form of economic and political subjugation under the United States. They will definitely have to abandon any neutrality they have.

OPEC HELSINKI CONFERENCE SAID 'COMPLICATED'

NC201005 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear friends. Today I would like to talk about some of the problems pertaining to the OPEC members' conference in Helsinki.

As is apparent from remarks by Petroleum Minister Gharazi of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the eve of the conference, your country attaches great importance to the Helsinki Conference. This is very logical because oil continues to be Iran's major source of income and this income is today used to meet the cost of socio-economic projects foreseen in the first 5-year program of the Islamic Republic. Also, oil represents the same route which the imperialist beast wants to use to return to Iran after its post-revolution defeat in Iran. Oil monopolies want to revive the situation that prevailed during the shah's regime.

In other words, they want to revive the period when black gold was used not as a means to fulfill the interests of its legal owners, the Iranian people, but as a means for Texaco, British Petroleum, and various other companies to amass wealth.

It should not be forgotten that after the 11 February revolution the oil companies did not find being ousted from Iran agreeable. They only reduced the extent of their activities and are waiting for an opportunity. The administrators of oil monopolies are expertly using the world market situation against Iran and other OPEC members. They intentionally create an oil surplus and then drop the price of oil. The monopolies, in a bid to insure their malicious objectives, try to set an oil extraction quota. This negatively affects the oil exporting countries' oil industries and deprives them of a (?stable) income. Most important, the imperialists are trying, as they customarily do, to deprive OPEC members of their major weapon -- unity. Naturally it is much easier for the monopolies to crush each one of the oil producers separately.

The Western monopolies that were involved in sparking off the flames of the protracted bloody war betwen Iran and Iraq are trying to use this war not only to weaken both countries' oil industries, but also to spread discord among the ranks of OPEC members. Unfortunately it can be said that they are successfully doing so.

In short, the situation around the OPEC Helsinki Conference is complicated. The history of OPEC's activities reminds one that this organization's members succeeded each time they were able to unite their ranks against their common enemy -- the imperialist monopolies. With their unity and collective resistance against the monopolies' pressures, OPEC members succeeded in increasing the price of oil four times and forcing the Western countries to consider the need for adjusting the price of liquid fuel with the price of commodities exported by the western countries to the oil producing countries. It was only by overcoming internal differences that OPEC members succeeded to set the most favorable oil extraction quota and the most favorable oil price in the world market.

Dear friends, allow me to end my commentary at this point. I wish you health and success.

U.S. DOCUMENTS PROVE 'NUCLEAR THREAT' TO PRC

OW201349 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Station observer's commentary]

[Text] Fellow listeners, U.S. diplomatic documents from the early 1950's, which were recently declassified, show that then President Eisenhower planned to launch a nuclear strike against China, reported Japan's KYODO news service. According to the report, Eisenhower once told British Prime Minister Churchill that the United States would drop atomic bombs on targets in China if the United States considered that China had violated the Korean Armistice Agreement. As everybody knows, the armistice agreement referred to here is the agreement, signed in July 1953, that put an end to the U.S. aggression against the DPRK. Our station observer has the following comment on this event.

As the report shows, the United States was ready to launch a nuclear attack against China even 30 years ago. What does this dangerous fact show? It shows that the U.S. imperialists, now as then, have taken a reckless and adventurist stand on the use of nuclear arms. The documents so far declassified once again remind people how the U.S. ruling clique detested China in the early years of the PRC. Many years have passed since then. Can we say that the nuclear threat to China posed by Washington 30 years ago has become an event in the past which is entirely irrelevant to today's reality? I think we have no grounds to come to such a conclusion. PRC-U.S. relations today are indeed a far cry from what they were in the 1950's. The two countries have had diplomatic relations for 4 and 1/2 years and are maintaining regular contacts in many fields. However, do you know that over 100 of the most important targets on Chinese territory are still under the regular coverage of U.S. nuclear warheads? Presidential Decree No 59, issued in the autumn of 1980, whose contents were leaked, proves this point. The decree, signed by President Carter, is still effective today. Besides, THE WASHINGTON POST reported not long ago that, as Reagan, head of the current administration in Washington, more openly supports the Taiwan authorities, he is concerned with the military measures that may be taken once conflict with China breaks out. What are these measures? Let us recall the decisions adopted by Washington not long ago concerning the deployment of the latest F-16 aircraft to military bases in Japan. U.S. military experts consider these aircraft the most modern nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft in the U.S. arsenal. It must be remembered that the U.S. military bases on the Japanese islands are the strongest attack force of the Pentagon outside the territory of United States and that these military bases are adjacent to China. It only takes 15 minutes for a modern jet aircraft to reach China. Also, we must not forget another point. There is a so-called Taiwan Relations Act in force in the United States. According to this act, Washington commits itself to defending Taiwan by all means. What if those people in Washington who have been showing more and more tender sentiments toward the Chiang Ching-kuo group decide one day to use military force to protect the Taiwan authorities' interests? Observers in the United States hold that such a possibility cannot be ruled out.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. PLANS FOR SOUTH KOREA

PM201520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[V. Godyna article: "South Korea -- the Pentagon's Nuclear Bridgehead"]

[Text] "The United States cannot defend its interests by conducting operations in the United States and Europe alone," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz stated recently in the U.S. Congress. In this connection the secretary of state specifically mentioned those parts of the world where the United States should "maintain its military bases and strengthen the local defense forces."

The Pacific was mentioned among the key regions. That is no accident. Possessed by imperial ambitions, the White House seeks to get its hands on countries in that region politically, economically, and militarily, and to turn the Pacific into an "American inland lake." In this respect it is characteristic that Shultz stressed: "In this key region -- the Pacific -- the emphasis is on strengthening South Korea's military potential."

The American leaders have every reason to show such touching concern for the Seoul regime. Pentagon strategists regard the south of the Korean peninsula, where a 42,000-strong American occupation corps is located, as a trump card in their geopolitical game. South Korea has been turned into the most important American bridgehead not only in the Far East, but in the whole of the Asian Continent. Through Washington's "concern" the south of the Korean peninsula has become a huge base, or rather a complex of bases for nuclear weapons. American troops have at their disposal there, as the Western press has reported, 700 pieces of nuclear ammunition: bombs, mines, artillery shells, and missile warheads.

Many reports have appeared in the American press on U.S. plans to deploy the latest varieties of such weapons in South Korea too. Thus the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, which is very well informed in the affairs of the military department, reported that the Pentagon intends to send cruise missiles there. THE WASHINGTON POST asserts that neutron weapons will also be deployed in South Korea. Feverish rearming of American troops in South Korea has been in progress recently. A squadron of A-10 assault planes has been sent there, as well as modern F-16 fighter-bombers, which can carry nuclear weapons.

The militarization of the Seoul regime, spurred on by Washington, has assumed a blatantly threatening scale. There is no doubt that American generals can count on 600,000 South Korean officers and men as cannon fodder for their vile adventures. Here one cannot help recalling the boastful statement of General Roberts, former leader of the American military mission in South Korea. "In Korea," the General said, "the American taxpayer has an army which is a fine guard dog protecting capital investments in that country, and a force embodying the maximum results for the minimum outlay."

In speaking of minimum outlay the general was clearly being modest. For 30 years, that is, since virtually immediately after its ignominious defeat in the aggressive war in the Korean peninsula, Washington has given Seoul "military aid." And a tendency for it to increase constantly can be observed. Thus whereas last year it totaled $120 million, for 1984 the White House has asked the Congress for $230 million.

Within the framework of this "aid" the administration has approved deliveries of arms, including about 1,000 M-55-1 tanks and Stinger antiaircraft guided missiles. Seoul has also received 36 F-16 fighter-bombers. The South Korean military industry is being developed intensively with U.S. assistance. Thus the production of F-5G fighters under an American license has already begun. Combat ships of various classes are being built in South Korean docks.

But the militarization of South Korea is by no means taking place only on the basis of American military and economic aid. Seoul channels more than 30 percent of all its budget appropriations into military purposes. Washington undoubtedly regards it as one of the main aims of its policy toward Seoul to maintain a high degree of militarist hysteria there. Since the beginning of the year Secretary of State Shultz and the then U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Meyer have visited South Korea. Neither of them stinted either the threats against the DPRK or the promises to "defend a friendly country (that is, South Korea -- V.G.) against attack." True, the general added that American troops will use nuclear weapons in this connection.... Equally bellicose speeches were also made during the visits to Washington by South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok.

The south of the Korean peninsula is in the grip of a militarist fever. This is not only a question of the Reagan administration's desire to "restore America's strong role in the Pacific and Asia." The U.S. leadership intends to turn South Korea, its "forward bridgehead," into the same kind of "theater of military operations," the same kind of battlefield for nuclear war, as the United States seeks to make of West Europe. It is no accident that the Pentagon intends to deploy here precisely the weapons of mass destruction which were created first and foremost for the European theater.

The fact that precisely that is the main strategic line of American military policy in the region is also indicated by the persistent attempts to knock together an aggressive military alliance in the Far East, a kind of Far Eastern analog of NATO. The United States regards its bilateral agreements on "mutual defense" with South Korea and Japan as the basis for such an alliance.

As for Japan, from the moment when Y. Nakasone became head of government, it has been drawn increasingly deeply into the quagmire of Washington's militarist preparations in Asia. Nakasone's expressed readiness to "defend communications," "block the sea straits," and "turn the Japanese archipelago into an unsinkable aircraft carrier" is evidence of the "natoization" of Japan and its virtual transformation, as it were, into an associated Far Eastern member of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc, and this was consolidated by Japan's joining in the militarist declarations of the Williamsburg meeting.

"Japan is playing out a game," American President T. Roosevelt wrote in 1904 when the Russian-Japanese war started. Now Japan is once again "playing the U.S. game" in the Far East. The strengthening of military ties between Seoul and Tokyo is one of the most substantial elements in this "game." It is highly symptomatic that the venue for Y. Nakasone's first foreign tour was Seoul. Agreement was reached there on granting the South Korean regime credit to the tune of $4 billion. It is clear precisely what this money is intended for. It will enable the American puppets on the Korean peninsula to increase military spending and further extend their arsenals. The roles in the militarist triangle are already distributed: The United States exercises ideological leadership, Japan is its "deputy" in the region and provides the economic basis for militarist preparations, and South Korea provides the servicemen.

The American Administration spares no effort to push Japan and South Korea toward still closer military cooperation. An example is provided by the statements by U.S. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle to the effect that the Japanese and South Korean navies "must" take part in the operations of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Apparently these dangerous plans also meet with understanding in Tokyo. Thus the Japanese Foreign Ministry hastened to agree to the possibility of carrying out joint maneuvers. New steps by Japan toward creating a Japanese-American-South Korean military alliance recently became known: The Japan Defense Agency has decided to hold joint military exercises with American troops deployed in South Korea.

The Soviet Union, of course, cannot remain indifferent to the dangerous U.S. preparations in the Korean peninsula and South Korea's transformation into the Pentagon's nuclear bridgehead. Soviet people, as was stressed at the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, are in solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the country's peaceful unification on democratic principles.

JAPANESE, PAKISTAN LEADERS CONCLUDE POLICY TALKS

LD202328 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Japan is ever more actively assisting Washington in the pursuance of its confrontation policy in the international arena. This has been demonstrated by the talks which closed in Tokyo between the Japanese leaders and President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan. One of the main items on the agenda of the talks was the "Afghan problem". The Japanese side was, however, interested not in a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, in a search for which are engaged the foreign ministers of the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva with the mediation of a personal representative of the UN secretary general. The Japanese were, apparently, more concerned that Pakistan should not go in the course of these talks beyond the framework of what they in Washington see as such a "settlment".

And how they see it was most explicitly explained by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his recent visit to Pakistan. We, he said, favour an acceptable (sic) settlement of the Afghan problem on the basis of American directives. The USA, as a close aid of Shultz explained, will under no circumstances agree to a settlement that would not fully accord with these directives.

The Japanese statesmen were trying to force on the Pakistani guest these American "directives". Knowing about Pakistan's difficult economic situation (its deficit in trade with Japan has reached five billion dollars), they were trying to persuade the guest to "adhere strictly to a policy of first pressing ahead for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, and then a return of Afghan refugees." But posing the question this way is tantamount to placing the cart ahead of the horse as the prime cause of the "Afghan problem" is known to be interference from the outside. The introduction into the DRA at the request of the Afghan Government of a limited contingent of Soviet troops is a consequence of that interference. To eliminate the consequence it is first, naturally, necessary to eliminate the cause. "As soon as interference from the outside into Afghanistan's affairs is ceased, and non-resumption of that interference is guaranteed, we will withdraw our troops," the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov stressed.

The whole point, however, is that they in Washington have no stake in a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, as they do not wish to lose the excuse, which permits them to justify the buildup of military presence in that area, by referring to the alleged "Soviet military threat" and the need to defend from it the "vital interests" of the USA.

How else can one explain the course of the Reagan administration at increasing armed interference in the DRA, or military and financial aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries? It was none other than Shultz who told the "Afghan refugees", to be more precise, paid bandits, who sow death and destruction on the Afghan soil, "We are with you."

Following into Washington's footsteps, Tokyo is increasing aid to these murderers and terrorists.

The Japanese Government declared its decision to grant them new billions of yen. It is not fortuitious that the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA pointed out in that connection that "Japan is one of the countries which gives the greatest aid to Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits."

The USA is trying to influence Pakistan so that it should lessen its effort for a political settlement in Afghanistan. They are, so to speak, holding the Pakistanis by one sleeve. They in Japan have apparently decided that their task is to hold the Pakistanis by the other sleeve. Such is the logic of the policy of Tokyo, which pledged at Williamsburg loyalty to "Western solidarity." But, in actual fact, has committed itself to follow into the footsteps of the imperialist policy of the USA."

BEGINNING OF U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS NOTED

LD210647 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Agarkov reports:

Large-scale Japanese-American naval exercises began today in the area of the Hawaiian Islands.

Involved on the Japanese side are the helicopter carrier "Kurama" and two up-to-date missile carriers "Tatikaze" and "Hatsuki," and about 1,000 sailors and officers; on the American side a large squadron of surface ships and submarines, and anti-submarine aircraft. Japanese airforce "P-3C" planes are taking part for the first time ever in such exercises, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports.

The Japanese "P-3C" planes will search for submarines of an imagined enemy and regularly report on the results of the reconnaissance to the staff of the American military command.

Joint missile fire at the United States Armed Forces test range on Kahulawi Island is to be conducted in the final stage of the exercises which will end in the first decade of August.

The current exercises, local observers say, reflect the desire of the United States to impel Japan to take specific steps in discharging its earlier commitments to safeguard the defence of a thousand-mile zone around the Japanese archipelego.

Commenting on the report on the beginning of the joint exercises, the Japanese progressive press expresses serious anxiety concerning Japan's further being drawn into United States global strategy.

USSR PLANS PRACTICE FIRING OFF ETOROFU 25 JUL

OW190609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] Sapporo Jul 19 KYODO -- The Soviet Union will begin a five-day practice shelling over seas southeast of Etorofu Island located off eastern Hokkaido July 25, according to a report reaching the regional Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) station here Tuesday.

The Soviet Union informed the station through the MSA that the firing will be conducted from 5 a.m. to 9 a.m. daily.

The MSA warned ships not to enter the practice shelling area designated by the Soviet Union.

KUZNETSOV, INDIAN OFFICIAL HAVE 'FRIENDLY' TALK

PM200926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received (N. Khasan), chairman of the Friends of the Soviet Union society and deputy chairman of the Indian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, in the Kremlin on 11 July.

A talk was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

USSR-INDIAN RELATIONS, GANDHI TALKS VIEWED

LD191902 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] For several scores of years the Soviet Union and India have been maintaining stable and friendly relations. Besides interest to advance economic and cultural cooperation, the peoples and governments of both countries share a common desire to strengthen security and peace both on the Asian continent and all over the world. Here is commentary from our observer Vitaliy Vilshanskiy, and this is what he writes:

The mechanism of Soviet-Indian cooperation has been working efficiently and smoothly. Regular consultations have been held at various levels between political and government circles of the two countries. As a result the sides have exchanged views on urgent problems of our time and have coordinated efforts for peace and security in Asia. Just recently for instance this country was visited by a noted Indian statesman Rajiv Gandhi, who is the secretary General of the ruling National Congress Party and a member of the Indian parliament. He had talks in Moscow with Soviet leaders, among them a Politburo member, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

In an interview at the end of the visit Mr Gandhi spoke highly of the talks that had been held and said that India shared the concern of Soviet people and their leaders over the aggravation of the international situation. The fight for peace is the chief concern of the whole planet today, Mr Gandhi stressed. It is our duty, he added, to prevent a nuclear war and ensure the nations' life and work in peace. These and other questions aimed at strengthening world peace, Mr Gandhi said, were the subjects of our discussions.

Cooperation for peace in Asia makes up the core of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India, signed in 1971. The treaty has withstood the test of time as a document that constitutes a major factor in maintaining security in Asia, India's security included. For all these years that country has remained a target for hostile policy pursued by imperialist and hegemonistic forces, seeking to disunite the Asian states and heighten tension in their relations. The United States continues its intrigues against India, displeased with India's nonalignment course and its positive role in world affairs. Washington has been increasing arms shipments to Afghanistan and at the same time has been kindling anti-Indian feelings among some circles in that country. It has also been escalating the United States' military presence in the Indian Ocean where American nuclear missiles have been set up or are under construction against Asian countries.

Logically in such conditions, India has been searching for ways of promoting cooperation with peaceful states. Unsettled are India's relations with its northern neighbor who more than 20 years ago seized a considerable part of India territory and is still holding it. The Indian Government can't but take into account the fact that major armed forces are concentrated at its northern frontiers.

True, India has over the past few years been engaged in a political dialogue with its northern neighbor, but so far they have not moved an inch further as far as the key territorial issue is concerned. And as Indian leaders have repeatedly emphasized without the solution of the territorial issue there can be no genuine normalization in relations between the two countries. It takes a lot of effort on the part of India to fight against subversive activity inspired by external forces, and now as a result of CIA scheming the situation is tense in Punjab where Washington's paid agents tend to create what they call an independent state of Khalistan. Foreign special services are also involved in terrorist activity by the separatists in India's northeastern state. India still faces quite a few complex problems but it has been solving them gradually, relying on fruitful and mutual advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and other peaceful countries. India is grateful to this country for the support of its struggle to consolidate its national independence and territorial integrity. Explaining what brings India and the Soviet Union together the prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, said the matter is not in the fact that we are together with the Soviet Union but in the fact that the Soviet Union, together with Afro-Asian countries, is supporting the movement for independence and the struggle against colonialism.

USSR'S MARCHUK RECEIVES INDIAN SCIENCE OFFICIAL

PM192205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation"]

[Text] On 11 July G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received (Nurul Khasan), vice president of the Indian council for scientific and industrial research. During the conversation they discussed questions relating to the further broadening and deepening of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and India.

VOA BROADCASTS 'SUBVERT' INDIA'S UNITY

LD151515 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] New Delhi July 15 TASS -- India's border states, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, have lately been playing a special role in the "psychological warfare" fought against India by the subversive radio station Voice of America. CIA-backed separatist groupings are operating in those states in a bid to subvert India's territorial integrity. Broadcasts of the Voice of America try to impair Indian national unity and artificially to foment strife between religious communities. It follows from a program of Washington's propaganda mouthpiece released here that the intensity of transmissions to India has now grown considerably. This fact is directly linked to the adoption by the Reagan administration of the notorious program of "democracy and public diplomacy," behind the cover of which the United States is interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. The Indian press voices its indignation over the gross intervention of [words indistinct]. Radio service in India's internal affairs. The voice of America graphically demonstrates, the weekly BLITZ writes, that Washington's sympathies are on the side of chauvinistic and reactionary organizations threatening India's integrity. Grossly violating the commonly recognized principles of international relations, the U.S. radio centres try to foment mistrust between India and its friends. Lately, as protests against the White House's incendiary plans grow, the Voice of America has dramatically stepped up its false allegations about and attacks on the movement for disarmament and for removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe that is gaining momentum all over the world, including India and other developing countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Held 20 July

LD201144 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The Soviet leaders had a meeting today with the visiting party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic. Taking part in the meeting were:

On the Soviet side -- Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Vladimir Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the ambassador of the USSR to Hungary;

On the Hungarian side -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, member of the Political Bureau of the HSWP Central Committee; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, member of the HSWP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of Hungary; member of the HSWP Central Committee; Sandor Rajnai, the ambassador of Hungary to the USSR.

Summing up the results of the talks, Yuriy Andropov, Janos Kadar and other negotiators highly assessed the wide-ranging discussion of questions of communist and socialist construction, bilateral cooperation and the international situation, held in the spirit of mutual understanding and trust.

Mutually useful was the sharing of experience in the solution of tasks confronting the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in putting the economy on a more intensive path of development, in improving the political system of socialist society, in ideological and educational work and in activities in the foreign policy field.

It was unanimously noted that Soviet-Hungarian relations were developing successfully and dynamically in line with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. The party and state leaders of the USSR and Hungary expressed the determination to continue to deepen consistently cooperation in all spheres of life of society, to tap more actively and to a fuller extent the existing possibilities in that field.

It was stated with satisfaction that during the talks the sides had reached new accords on the further development of contacts and exchange of experience between party and state bodies, public organisations, work collectives, on intensifying interaction in the sphere of ideology, and on improving and expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The conviction was expressed that the visit would become a new step along the road of strengthening the community of fraternal socialist countries, and a contribution toward their stronger unity which acquired special significance in the current international situation.

The two sides agree that it is necessary to continue to step up the efforts to carry out the action programme, put forward by the allied socialist states, for easing international tension and removing the danger of war. This programme offers a realistic alternative to the imperialist course toward a political and military confrontation.

The participants in the talks reaffirmed their soldiarity with the peoples fighting for their independence and sovereignty and their readiness to continue to work consistently for increasing the cohesion of the international communist and workers' movement.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, brought out again a complete identity of views on all the questions discussed.

A joint Soviet-Hungarian communique, to be published in the press, was agreed upon.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 July in the First Edition frontpages a TASS-attributed report titled "Talks in the Kremlin" which adds: "The following also attended the talks: On the Soviet side -- V.V. Sharapov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; G.A. Kiselev, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief; and V.F. Grubaykov, USSR foreign ministry department chief; and on the Hungarian side -- I. Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister; I. Karvalics and G. Kotai, MSZMP Central Committee deputy department chiefs; J. Ambrus, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister; and J. Toth, Hungarian Foreign Ministry department chief."]

Andropov Dinner Speech

PM211001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 83 Second Edition, p 1

[TASS report on speech by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a 20 July Kremlin dinner for Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kadar!

Dear Hungarian guests!

Comrades!

It gives me great pleasure to extend on behalf of the leadership of our party and the state, cordial and fraternal greetings in Moscow to the Hungarian party and government delegation. In you we greet our comrades in the common cause, our allies, and like-minded persons.

We are particularly glad to see at the head of the delegation you, Comrade Kadar, the tested leader of socialist Hungary, and a good friend of the Soviet people.

Our parties and states are linked by long-standing and durable ties of international solidarity. There is every reason to say that the relations between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic are becoming ever more extensive and diverse with every passing year. There is no such sphere where positive results have not been achieved, where new, even broader, vistas for the development of our cooperation have not appeared.

The political calendar of socialist countries is crowded with mutual meetings, both multilateral and bilateral. This is explained by the objective necessity to raise further the efficiency of cooperation between our countries, to transfer it to a notably higher, I would say, qualitatively new, level.

The present Soviet-Hungarian talks center on precisely these issues. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government attach great significance to them. We are deeply satisfied with the fact that the exchange of views has reaffirmed the community of our views and intentions.

Strengthening their cooperation and cohesion, the socialist countries are thereby multiplying by many times the power of their beneficial influence on the course of world events, and this is to the benefit of all.

For it is the socialist countries that are the main bulwark of peace. They are the carriers of the Leninist ideas of peaceful coexistence, equitable cooperation between all states and the enhancement of the security of the peoples, and work for the preservation of the very civilization on earth by fending off the increased threat of nuclear destruction.

It is to this, that their recent large-scale, far-reaching proposals and initiatives, including those put forward at the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the recent meeting of the party and state leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow, are directed.

As is known, the Soviet Union has made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Warsaw Treaty countries have offered to the NATO participants the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

It is from the socialist countries that the call comes for freezing the nuclear armaments and thereby creating favorable conditions for more radical steps leading to their reduction and ultimately to their complete elimination.

It is clear to every person who looks at world events without bias: the implementation of the package of measures proposed by the socialist countries would turn back the nuclear threat and open opportunities for racially improving international relations and extirpating from them dangerous mistrust and suspicion.

And if the growth of tension in the world continues, the reason for this is one -- the policy and actions of imperialist circles, especially the United States and its NATO allies. They in Washington do not want honest and just accords, and do not conceal their intention to upset military balance, to surge ahead in the military field and to secure for themselves a dominant position in the world. They seek to deliberately mislead people by persuading them that the build-up of American strategic armaments and deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Eruope will allegedly lead to progress at the current talks.

What leads to progress at the talks is not an increased number of missiles, but the striving to find mutually acceptable decisions on lessening considerably nuclear confrontation with due account taken of the existing realities, equality and identical security. It is such a striving that is behind the Soviet position at the talks on strategic arms and nuclear armaments in Europe.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe would inevitably have military and political consequences that would considerably complicate the entire situation in the world.

Can such a development of events be avoided?

Yes, it can, the socialist countries believe.

It is significant, for instance, that during the sharp and drawnout political struggle at the Madrid meeting the overwhelming majority of states -- contrary to the line of the well-known forces -- made a choice in favour of a search for mutually acceptable decisions. This is a healthy and encouraging sign. It is necessary to bring the matter to a successful conclusion of this meeting, to ensure the continuation of positive processes in full conformity with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

The vital interests of the peoples of European countries, as well as other countries, dictate the need for averting a nuclear arms race on the continent and cutting the number of medium-range nuclear weapons already existing here.

If the United States and NATO are able finally, to assess the situation soberly and abandon their one-sided and hopeless approach to the talks, an approach resting on the desire to secure the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, then success at the talks is possible.

Dear comrades, I am sure I am expressing the general opinion if I say that our meeting will give a fresh impetus to the further development and deepening of all-round fraternal relations between the USSR and Hungary. It convincingly demonstrates the consistent and principled line of the socialist countries in the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace, for the bright ideals of socialism.

I propose a toast to the health of Comrade Kadar and the members of the Hungarian party and government delegation!

To the indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship!

To peace in Europe and throughout the world!

Kadar Dinner Speech

PM211002 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report on speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, at a 20 July Kremlin dinner given by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Andropov!

Dear Soviet friends!

On behalf of the Hungarian party and government delegation, I express my sincere thanks for Comrade Andropov's words of greetings, the invitation, the warm, friendly reception, the hospitality of the Muscovites, of the Soviet people. I take this opportunity to give to you and to the CPSU, to the entire Soviet people, the fraternal greetings and sincere good wishes of the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people. Dear Comrades, we express our thanks for Comrade Andropov's words of appreciation about our party's policy, our people's work. The visit of the Hungarian party and government delegation to the USSR makes it possible to inform each other mutually about the situation in the two countries, exchange the latest experience gained in the course of building socialism, examine prospects for a further development of bilateral multi-faceted cooperation, exchange views on international issues of interest for both sides.

As a result of the fact that the socialist system has become a world system covering several continents, in this day each socialist country makes its contribution to enriching the theory and practices of building socialism. At the same time, we Hungarian Communists have always realized the special significance of the rich experience, which was accumulated in the struggle for socialism, in building a developed socialist society by Lenin's party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Our delegation has arrived in the country, where the ideas of socialism were for the first time implemented in practice. Whatever anyone may say, nobody can deny the historical fact that the yoke of capitalism was thrown off for the first time by the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is precisely here that a free society of peoples enjoying equal rights, a society without exploitation and national oppression has been built. The world public opinion knows and remembers that during World War II the peoples of the Soviet Union made the greatest sacrifices and the decisive contribution to routing fascism and thus contributed to the cause of social progress, democratic development, human rights and freedoms, national independence. As a result of the liberation struggle of the Soviet Union, our homeland, together with other countries, regained independence and embarked on the path of independent socialist development.

Due to the existence and development of the Soviet Union, the absolute rule of imperialism in the world has been put to an end and the times are past when imperialism could decide on its own the destiny of the peoples and countries.

Since its founding, the Soviet state has been perseveringly fighting for peace and is up to now the main buttress for the defense of peace all over the world. All these are historical facts, which no anticommunist, anti-Soviet propaganda can change.

Our party, the Hungarian people know well about the tremendous achievements scored by you in the course of building the socialist society. We are gratified by every success of yours, and are firmly convinced that under the leadership of their Leninist party, the Soviet people will successfully resolve the immediate tasks of building socialism.

Comrades!

In April this year the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party checked on the course of implementation of the decisions carried at the latest congress and spelled out the topical tasks. The Central Committee placed on record that the people's power in the Hungarian People's Republic is strong, and the party is the recognized guiding force of the society.

The Hungarian workers agree with our party's policy and support it actively. This is shown in every sphere of life, in the implementation of the tasks formulated at the MSZMP's 12th congress, in everyday conduct. Our people advance forward in close unity in the direction marked out at the congress. This has a particularly great significance today, when we have to solve the new, many-fold tasks of the transition to the intensive phase of economic development amid the significant increase of international tension and the unfavorable external economic conditions. An indispensible condition of the solution of the economic tasks which stand in the foreground is the unity of the party and the people, as well as the further strengthening of the socialist aspects of our social system. We trust in our people's political maturity, in its creative strength, willingness to act; and our many-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries, represent an enormous outside source of strength to us.

Comrades!

At our talks, we placed on record with gratification that in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, our political relations are of a regular, uninterupted and effective character.

Economic cooperation is successfully developing, contacts in the field of ideology, science, culture and education are gaining in depth and in scope.

The relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, between the HSWP and the CPSU are built along the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. We have common interests and goals. Our relations are developing under the badge of mutual respect and trust, friendship between our peoples.

There is a full unanimity of views between our parties on the main questions of building socialism. Our countries are different in their size. And our situations are different from each other in many respects, but we are going in the same direction. Practices have shown that a certain difference in the style of work stemming from the objectively non-identical conditions of our countries enrich the joint experience of building socialism.

The Hungarian-Soviet economic relations have a decisive role to play in our socialist construction effort. Last year, our foreign trade turnover was close to 8,000 million rubles, which makes a third of the whole of Hungary's foreign trade turnover. The products made within the framework of specialization and cooperation account for more than 30 percent of that sum.

Hungary procures from the USSR a significant proportion of the raw materials and technical equipment indispensible for production. We appraise highly the production specialization and joint venture development in certain particularly important branches of industry, such as the manufacture of road vehicles, in the sphere of agro-chemical, alumina, and aluminum production, in the manufacture of nuclear power plant equipment. We are glad, that also in the period of our visit, our economic cooperation has been expanded with the signing of further important agreements.

Comrades! The talks show the concurrence of our stands also in the evaluation of the present-day international situation. We fully agree with the new significant initiatives of the Soviet Union's Communist Party and the Soviet Government, which are directed at strengthening international peace and security. We welcome the Soviet proposal on a freeze on nuclear weapons arsenals and highly value the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

More than half a year has passed, since the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, our political and defence organization. The provisions of the declaration adopted ther are topical and effective today. We believe that document to be the foundation of our joint international activities. According to our common evaluation, the main cause of the present-day international tensions is that by building up the arms race, the extremist circles of the United States and NATO strive to upset the balance of forces, which shaped historically, and ensure military superiority.

A few weeks ago at the Moscow meeting of the party and state leaders of the seven European socialist countries, we again stressed our common determination not to permit under any circumstances, the imperialists to gain military superiority. In our view, the preservation of the balance of forces serves not only the interests of the peoples of the socialist countries, but also the vital interests of all peaceful peoples. We stressed at the same time that our aim is to reach through talks an agreement guaranteeing equal security for all sides concerned at a lower level of weapons.

In common with the other socialist countries, the Hungarian People's Republic has a stake in a lessening of the danger of nuclear war, so that there be no new round of the arms race, that the degree of military confrontation should be reduced. We are for resolving disputable international issues through peaceful means, all opportunities for talks should be used at all forums.

From the viewpoint of preservation of peace and curbing of the arms race, the most important thing today is that the danger of a nuclear clash on the European Continent should not grow, but be eliminated. It is in the interests of each European nation that the threat to our continent should not increase, that new American medium rangle missiles be not deployed. We support the Soviet proposals, which pursue the aim of reducing the number of the medium range nuclear weapons already deployed. We are convinced that an agreement can be reached if the other side at the talks -- the NATO representatives -- are guided by the sense of responsibility and the intention to contribute to the global interests of peace and security.

Even in spite of the complexity of the situation we believe that the possibilities exist for avoiding the supreme danger. It is our firm conviction, that this opinion is not only a wish, but a realistic, achievable target. Fundamental factors of the maintenance of peace are the strength of the socialist world and the military balance between the countries of the two world systems. The maintenance of peace is helped also by the fact that opposition against the imperialist endeavors is growing worldwide, together with the peoples' will for peace. In the leading capitalist countries themselves, ever wider social strata are embraced by the antiwar and antinuclear movements, which seek to incite political leaders to responsible and sober attitude and actions.

I wish to stress, that in the current tense international situation it is especially topical and important that the socialist countries should take a coordinated stand in the defense of our peoples' security and of the peace of mankind. The Hungarian People's Republic, for its part, in accordance with its strength and possibilities, will contribute also in the future to the future strengthening of our countries' cooperation in the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA. The main international support of our independence, security and socialist work of construction is our friendship with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

Esteemed Comrade Andropov, our dear Soviet friends, once again thanking you for the invitation of our delegation, I would like to express my deep conviction that our present meeting serves well, the further development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, the interests of our peoples, the cause of socialism and peace. I can assure you that our party and government consider it their priority task to foster Hungarian-Soviet friendship, to strengthen our alliance, to develop our cooperation. From the depths of my heart I wish you, the fraternal Soviet people, that you attain additional successes in the work of communist construction, in your noble activity in the interest of peace, international security and social progress. I raise my glass to the Soviet people and to its Leninist vanguard, to the CPSU, to the indissoluble Hungarian-Soviet friendship, to the health of Comrade Andropov and of all our Soviet friends here present.

The speeches of Yuriy Andropov and Janos Kadar were received by the participants with great attention and applause. The dinner took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Soviet Officials Attend Dinner

LD201638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers gave a dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace today in honor of the party and government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Attending the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Romanov, Ustinov, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhkov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

Andropov Award to Kadar

LD201947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented an Order of Lenin to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the Kremlin today. The award-presentation ceremony was attended by Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Romanov, Ustinov, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Ryzhkov and other officials.

Speaking at the ceremony, Yuriy Andropov said:

Dear Comrades! We have gathered here today for the pleasant ceremony of presenting Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, with an Order of Lenin. This high Soviet distinction has been bestowed upon him for his outstanding services in developing the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples and for his big contribution to furthering the cause of peace and enhancing the positions of socialism.

We all know Comrade Kadar well -- an outstanding party and state leader of People's Hungary, a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movement, a patriot and an internationalist, and a reliable and tested friend of our country.

A loyal son of the working class who has assimilated its revolutionary ideals, he fought for them courageously in the underground, and during the destruction of the old and the building of new society, and firmly upheld the Marxist-Leninist, internationalist positions in keen clashes with the class enemy at sharp historical turns. For more than a quarter of a century now, Comrade Kadar has headed the HSWP Central Committee. Over these years socialist Hungary has achieved under the party's leadership impressive successes in all fields of social life -- in the economy, science and culture and in improving the well-being of the people. Its international prestige has grown even further.

At the same time, Soviet-Hungarian relations have developed further, and friendship between our peoples has grown even stronger. This is a source of profound satisfaction to us. Our relations have a genuinely fraternal character. And much of the credit for such relations goes to first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Our dear friend, Comrade Kadar. We are confident that these relations, close cooperation of our parties will continue to develop for the benefit of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace.

Dear Comrade Kadar, said Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, in presenting you, on the instructions of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, with the Order of Lenin, allow me from the bottom of my heart to congratulate you on this well-deserved award. I wish you good health and long years of fruitful activity for the good of socialist Hungary, in the name of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples in the struggle for peace and communism.

Janos Kadar made a reply speech. He said:
Esteemed Comrade Andropov,
Dear Soviet friends,

I am deeply grateful to you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the attention you have shown me.

I am grateful for being decorated with this high award -- the Order of Lenin. It is a big honor for me. I maintain that through me this award has been presented to all Hungarian Communists, to all my countrymen who are adherents of Hungarian-Soviet friendship.

For me this high award is connected with memory of the immortal Lenin and his associates who accomplished in 1917 the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new page in the histo- of mankind. It is also connected with memory of those Hungarian internationalists who had laid the mainstays of our historic friendship. For me, for the present generation of Hungarians Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, awareness of the fact that the Hungarian and Soviet peoples are marching along the same road -- the road of socialism, are struggling shoulder to shoulder for a better, free and peaceful life on earth, is an invaluable source of strength, Janos Kadar said.

Dear Comrade Andropov!

Thank you for your warm words. I am very glad to receive this honorary award from you, our acquaintance of long-standing and close friend, here in Moscow, the glorious capital of the great Soviet Union. I assure you and all our Soviet friends that I, at one with all my compatriots who show concern for the good of the Hungarian people, shall continue to do everything possible to strengthen our friendship and develop our cooperation.

Let me, too, use this occasion and wish you and your colleagues good health and successes in your work which serves the good of the Soviet people, general social progress and the protection and enhancement of peace.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, members of the party and government delegation of Hungary, cordially congratulated Janos Kadar with the presentation of the high state distinction of the Soviet Union, and wished him further fruitful work for the well-being of Hungary, for the benefit of friendship and diverse cooperation between the CPSU and the HSWP, the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, for the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Award Ceremony Televised

LD201835 [Editorial Report] -- Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1704 GMT on 20 July carries a video report on the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Kadar at ceremony in the Kremlin. Video shows from left to right Lazar, Kadar and Andropov, with Andropov standing with both hands on a table in front of him reading a prepared text. Video also shows from left to right, standing in a row that begins behind Andropov, Ustinov, Gromyko, Romanov and Aliyev and behind them, standing in a row that begins behind Gromyko, Gorbachev, Baybakov, Talyzin, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Rusakov, Ryzhkov and Zimyanin intercutting to pan shots of the Hungarian delegation present at the ceremony. Video then shows Andropov presenting the award to Kadar, who is shown reading his text with Andropov still standing in front of the table and keeping his left hand resting on it, except for a brief moment. Finally video shows Andropov and Kadar shaking hands.

Szuros Meets Ponomarev

LD202252 Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 20 (MTI) -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in Moscow Wednesday. In a cordial and comradely discussion they exchanged views on some timely questions of the international communist and labour (?movement).

Soviet Economic Display Visited

LD201229 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, visited the permanent exhibition of economic achievements of the Soviet Union in Moscow, Tuesday late afternoon.

In the pavilion "Achievements and Prospects of Nuclear Energy Industry" exhibition director Konstantin Chernayev welcomed the delegation and Nikolay Sinev, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Energy, commented on the exhibits.

The delegation saw models showing research on and utilization of thermonuclear energy and efforts to protect the environment. They heard information on the Soviet nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet.

The delegation saw an exhibition observing the 80th anniversary of the birth of academic Igor Kurchatov, father of Soviet atomic energy industry.

In the pavilion "Electrification of the Soviet Union" information was given by Deputy Minister of Energy and Electrification Igor Borisov [name and title as received].

In honour of the delegation fine full-blooded horses and cows of the high milk yield were shown. Information on them was given by the first deputy of the director of the exhibition, Stepan Kalchenko.

The delegation was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU CC. A. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU CC and Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

Hungarian-Soviet Shoe Plant

LD201206 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 19 (MTI) -- Deputy Industry Minister Imre Szabo and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Ambrus (Hungary) and Deputy Light Industry Minister Aleksandr Biryukov and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Viktor Ivanov signed an agreement in Moscow Tuesday on Hungarian-Soviet cooperation in the technical modernization of a shoe plant, named after the Paris commune, which belongs to "Zarya" Shoe Industry Association.

Present for Hungary were Deupty Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Sandor Rajnai, Ambassdor to Moscow, for the Soviet Union, Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzin, Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats and Light Industry Minister Nikolay Tarasov.

Hungary is to build in the shoe plant "Paris commune" a shoe manufacturing line, using chiefly Hungarian-made machinery. Hungarian shoe models are to be produced on the line and Hungarian work organization patterns used. Training of the personnel is to be done in part in Hungary.

(Backgrounder:) The Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation has decided to introduce new methods to increase trade between the two countries.

Hungarian and Soviet experts jointly worked out proposals on Hungarian participation in the modernization of light industry plants in the Soviet Union. Experiences of the modernization of Hungarian light industry in the last decade can thus be utilized. 1982 saw agreement on Hungarian participation in the retooling of two clothing plants in the Soviet Union. Work is under way.

In the non-signed agreement Hungary pledges to work out women's shoe models in the luxury category adjusted to Soviet needs. The models will be chosen by the Soviet side, Hungary works out the technology, suppliers work organizations formulas and trains personnel.

Hungarian raw material is to be used in the first year of operation. It is to take a year to start operation.

Hungary exports a quarter of her shoe output to the Soviet Union. Hungary's Minosegi Cipoghyar (quality shoe plant) has been the most important exporter, and it is to play a key role in this project.

Kadar Visits Soviet Factory

LD210853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The Hungarian party and the government delegation paid a visit this morning to one of the most important plants of Soviet vehicle production, the Likhachev car factory in Moscow. The workers of the factory respectfully welcomed Janos Kadar and the other members of the delegation who met with the factory's party and economic aktiv as well as representatives of the workers.

According to the schedule, Janos Kadar will hold a press conference for Soviet and Hungarian journalists this afternoon. This evening, accompanied by members of his delegation, he will visit the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow.

Delegation's Visit Assessed

LD202315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the International Diary: Events, Facts, Opinions program presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

[Text] It is quite natural that the Hungarian Party and Government delegation's visit to the USSR should arouse particular interest in the countries of the socialist community. I shall ask our commentator Viktor Levin to speak in more detail about this:

[Levin] Reports on the talks in Moscow between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Janos Kadar and the talks held between other Soviet and Hungarian leaders are being wisely reflected in the press of the socialist community states. Naturally, most attention is being given to the visit in the press of the Hungarian People's Republic, but the mass media in the other fraternal countries are not overlooking any significant details.

The main reason for this interest is the fact that the friendship and cooperation among the socialist states are a common asset for the entire community. As experience has already shown, a summit is a most important instrument for their further development. Such meetings assume particular importance in the current circumstances. In his speech to the June CPSU Central Committee plenum, Comrade Andropov said that the socialist community countries have a common view. Life requires not just an expansion of cooperation but also a raising of its quality and efficiency.

This requirement is dictated, first and foremost, by the sharp deterioration in the international situation, for which imperialism is to blame. At a time when the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO partners have adopted a policy of intensified militarization in order to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, it is essential to further improve political cooperation, of which the Warsaw Pact organization is a most important instrument. Highly important steps have already been taken in this direction.

The Political Declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact member states and the joint statement adopted at the Moscow meeting clearly set out the socialist countries' joint, coordinated stand on crucial problems of the international situation. They put forward constructive and honest proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race.

The need to raise the efficiency of cooperation is also dictated by the qualitatively new level of economic integration which has been placed on the agenda. The CEMA has considerable achievements to its credit, but this is not the limit of what can be achieved. The task is to make integration increasingly deep and all-embracing, while reliably strengthening the member countries' national economies. There are also serious tasks ahead in the sphere of spiritual life. These are all being resolved in different ways. The current visit to the Soviet Union by a Hungarian party and government delegation is another step on the path of strengthening the community of socialist countries and a contribution to strengthening their unity.

MSZMP PLENUM APPROVES MOSCOW SUMMIT RESULTS

PM201356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment:]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 9 Jul -- In the present international situation, which has been exacerbated as a result of imperialism's desire to attain military superiority over the world of socialism, special significance attaches to the conclusions drawn at the Moscow meeting of leading party and government figures from the socialist countries, an information report on an MSZMP Central Committee Plenum published here emphasizes.

Approving the activity of the Hungarian delegation at the Moscow meeting, the document says, the plenum expressed its agreement with the position of the states participating in the meeting, namely that they will not under any circumstances allow anyone to gain military superiority over them.

The MSZMP Central Committee plenum discussed questions pertaining to the further improvement of the Hungarian electoral system and the development of industry and reviewed the results of the development of Hungary's national economy during the first months of the current year.

Organizational questions were also examined at the plenum. The plenum relieved P. Varkonyi of his duties as MSZMP Central Committee secretary in connection with his transfer to other work and elected M. Szuros secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

USSR-HUNGARIAN BILATERAL ECONOMICS VIEWED

AU151753 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Endre Szalipszki and Peter Vanicsek: "Hungarian-Soviet Economic Cooperation; The System of Our Relations, Seen From Budapest and Moscow; Additional Deliveries"]

[Summary] Our staff members asked Viktor Ivanovich Ocheritin, USSR commerical representative in Budapest, as well as people at the Hungarian trade mission and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow about current aspects and opportunities of our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

V.I. Ocseritin stated that in 1982 the total value of trade between our countries increased, at current prices, by 11.8 percent as compared with 1981 and is expected to rise this year as well. "The Soviet Union remains Hungary's important supplier of fuels and raw materials, including crude oil, natural gas, coke, iron ore, lumber, industrial timber, and other raw materials. In addition, the Soviet Union delivers to Hungary large quantities of machinery and equipment -- cars and trucks, tractors, combines, machine tools, energetics equipment, electronics components, and so forth. Hungary compensates for these with machines and equipment required in the most diverse areas of our people's economy and with consumer goods." Last year and this year, Hungary shipped to the Soviet Union also large consignments of fresh and canned apples and other fruit and vegetables, as well as seed, agricultural sprays, and other commodities, said Ocheritin.

Under an agrochemical agreement, he continued, the Soviet Union will send synthetic fertilizer and raw material for agricultural spray to Hungary and buy back finished chemicals. Fruitful and effective cooperation has developed in the olefin program, the exchange of ferrous metals, and vehicle production. Good inter-enterprise relations are exemplified by cooperation between our organizations and the Babolna agricultrual combine in poultry-breeding, for instance. Hungarian enterprises have participated in the modernization of a good many service and light industry plants and units, Ocheritin stated.

The Hungarian trade mission in Moscow revealed that Hungarian-Soviet barter trade turnover is expected to exceed R8 billion this year. In addition to the 1983 consignment agreed upon, Hungary has contracted to deliver 25 million bottles of quality wine and 7 million bottles of champagne and is prepared to increase its exports of apples as well. "The Hungarian partner could contribute considerably to the foodstuff program as well: primarily increased deliveries of agricultural and food industry machines and equipment, the supplying of the technology and experiences of mechanized corn production, and so forth, could come into question." There are several promising prospects concerning the modernization of light and food industry plants by Hungarian enterprises.

According to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, Hungary remains the Soviet Union's fifth largest trade partner and, at current prices, barter trade turnover between the two countries will increase by over 10 percent in the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan period. "The Soivet Union buys machines industry products, telecommunications equipment, electronic calculators, electric industry installations, buses, portal and floating cranes, and so forth from Hungary." Soviet orders enable Hungarian enterprises to product large series of their products. "Hungarian ready-made garments, knitted goods, leather shoes, various fabrics, pharmaceuticals, wines, and fresh and canned fruit and vegetables are sought-after commodities among Soviet customers."

As tasks of Hungarian foreign trade, "modernizing the technical operation and servicing of machines and equipment, improving the regularity and precision of commodity deliveries, imporving the quality of products, and updating and expanding the assortment" were mentioned at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL BERLIN VISIT

'Cooperation Continuing'

PM201448 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting in Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin, 19 July -- During their meeting in Berlin Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and Admiral of the Feet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and

USSR deputy defense minister, who is in the GDR on an official visit, unanimously emphasized the increasing responsibility of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces and their fleets for ensuring peace.

The sides pointed out that cooperation is continuing to develop among the socialist countries' fraternal fleets. Good results have been achieved in the course of joint naval exercises. The participants in the meeting emphasized the determination of servicemen of the two fraternal countries' armies to strengthen combat readiness in the interests of ensuring the defense of socialist gains and peace.

Army Gen H. Hoffmann gave a dinner in honor of the important Soviet guest.

Gorshkov Returns From Berlin

PM201449 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, who has been in the GDR on an official visit, returned to Moscow from Berlin 19 July.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov was met at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, and by other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

The welcoming party included Major General (G.) Oldenburg, military, naval and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

SFRY OBSERVER ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM181244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Djuro Djuraskovic, observer of the LCY Weekly KOMUNIST: "For Economic Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade, July -- The LCY Central Committee plenum held in April this year examined for the third time since the 12th LCY Congress, the party's fulfillment of the tasks of stabilizing social and economic relations. The conclusion may be drawn from that plenum, and from previous plenum, that stabilization is a complex process which will last a comparatively long time and will have far-reaching consequences.

The difficulties which by Yugoslavia's economy and society have encountered are to a certain extent connected with the stagnation and crisis presently affecting the whole world to varying degrees, although they have their own specific causes. These difficulties were preceded by 10 years of exceptionally rapid, one might even say, precipitate development of the Yugoslav economy which ensured a considerable modernization of, and growth in, the means of production which enabled the SFRY to approach the level of countries at an intermediate state of development.

Such an improvement was possible thanks to major capital investments which increased particularly during 1976-1980 when the rate of increase in investments substantially outstripped the rate of social product growth (7.1 percent against 6.5 percent). The volume of construction work at that time was the highest in the entire postwar period. Because capital investment were not in line with social product the need arose to attract extra resources mainly through foreign credits. Yugoslavia's debts rose sharply at that period and together with previous commitments represented a relatively large sum -- $20 billion -- if you bear in mind our economy's potential. Now they must be repaid and that is a great burden for the national economy.

The structure of the Yugoslav economy and its participation in the international division of labor were such that even beforehand, imports had exceeded exports. Subsequently, however, as a result of expanding purchases of equipment the balance of payments deficit with foreign countries, which had previously not been a major problem, increased considerably.

Also not without importance is the fact that the previous decade saw a sharp rise in prices for oil and the bulk of which Yugoslavia imports.

The increase in capital investments produced a growth in other types of consumption -- from social to individual. Labor collectives, sociopolitical communities (communes, republics and the federation) and the population were spending more than the country produced. Considerable resources were channeled into maintaining the apparatus of state administration and many other forms of nonproduction activity. I shall quote one example. In terms of the number of students at higher and secondary specialized educational institutions per head of the population, Yugoslavia outstrips some developed countries even though that is not caused by a demand for cadres and does not meet its economic potential.

The increase in consumption has had an adverse effect on the national economy and has restricted its potential for rapid development by means of its own resources. At present, when our efforts are directed toward the prompt repayment of debts and balancing overseas payments, we are setting ourselves the task of bringing all forms of consumption into line with the real economic potential. That is a major problem whose solution cannot be reduced to a matter of reducing administative costs. In practice, such an action would be a blow to the living standard that has been achieved and would thereby undermine people's interest in increasing labor productivity and output volume. In turn, a reduction of material potential would create new limitations -- it would thus be a vicious circle. An effective way out of the present situation would be to create the conditions for further increasing social wealth and, on that basis, to overcome the difficulties that have emerged, to reduce consumption to real and rational limits and also to maintain working people's living standards.

Only by developing the economy is it possible, in particular, to ensure the creation of new jobs and to resolve the unemployment problem which is of special significance for Yugoslavia. Production has stagnated in the past 2 years and the number of unemployed working people has increased, mainly among young people. In addition to the economic factors, that has also been promoted by the education system which has not been adapted to meet the needs of economic development which has meant that in some spheres the number of specialists has exceeded real requirements. This imbalance must also be eliminated.

The normal operation of the Yugoslav economy depends to a considerable extent on imported raw and semifinished materials. It is impossible to overcome the difficulties without a decisive export drive which will enable us to obtain resources for imports which ensure the normal working of enterprises and also for repaying debts.

The solution of the prevailing problems requires considerable efforts from working people themselves. Especially since labor organizations determine their activity independently on the basis of self-management while observing the laws that are in force. There are special tasks and obligations for LCY members who, by their personal example and participation are to promote a change in many customs and norms of behavior so as to direct collectives toward producing output for export.

The participants in the LCY Central Committee April plenum expressed dissatisfaction at the slow pace of implementing the tasks of socioeconomic stabilization laid down by the 12th LCY Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, although it should be noted that quite a lot has been done.

Political activity is being stepped up at all levels, from top to bottom. The attitude to labor at production collectives and establishments is changing. The struggle is being stepped up against bureaucracy and excessive technocracy [tekhnokratizm] which block working people's initiative and decisionmaking on the basis of self-management, against those who misappropriate and embezzle social property, against instances of abuse of rights and powers, and against other similar anti-self-management and anti-socialist phenomena and trends. It is communists' duty to be in the front ranks of those fighting to stabilize the national economy and develop socialist self-management.

Although positive processes and results have been observed in implementing the tasks of socioeconomic development -- for example, the growth in exports -- the situation in the national economy remains serious. The difficulties that were typical of last year (production stagnation, the rise in prices, inflation and the shortage of certain goods whose production depends on imported raw and semifinished materials) have still not been overcome. In this context the LCY Central Committee April (1983) Plenum pointed out that "the main question that communists must answer is why in many spheres of economic life the unfavorable trends have not been stopped and removed, the elimination of difficulties and shortcomings has not been accelerated and the more consistent development of self-management relations has not been ensured despite intensive social actions and numerous measures of economic policy."

Essentially, it is a problem of increasing the degree of responsibility for the performance of duties and the solution of the planned tasks by all participants in the labor and material production processes and for decisionmaking. Success can only be achieved by coordinated, well organized, and energetic activity which places common aims and not private interests in the forefront. It was stated from the Central Committee plenum rostrum that there must be no acceptance of the fact that some members of the LCY and other social organizations are behaving opportunistically, are justifying the existing situation, are defending private interests, and are opposing a coordinated policy and the tasks and aims of our entire society. Private interests, it was said, must be coordinated with social interests on the basis of the democratic procedure of self-management and democratic centralism and when agreement is reached it must be law for all.

That warning is directed toward eliminating the shortcomings that accompany the procedure of the democratic coordination of diverse interests which precedes any decisionmaking in Yugoslavia. On the other hand, it is also necessary because we are implementing the entire process of stabilization in Yugoslavia, which effectively represents a distinctive socioeconomic and social reform, by our own efforts. It was reliance on one's own efforts that J. Broz Tito considered to be the foundation of the socialist revolution and socialist building which commits all Yugoslav communists and citizens to ensure the fulfillment of the current tasks of social development by their own labor, knowledge, resources and potential.

The optimism accompanying the efforts in the struggle for socioeconomic stabilization has its own roots. Whenever Yugoslavs have faced difficulties they have found the strength to overcome the prevailing problems within themselves. Such optimism now has its own material basis in developed modern means of production and in a large detachment of well educated cadres and specialists.

By its peace-loving policy, nonaligned Yugoslavia has won many friends in the world on whose understanding and cooperation it can rely. Eliminating international trade restrictions and developing commodity exchange on an equitable basis are, we believe, in the interests of all Yugoslavia's partners and, at the same time, are the best way of helping Yugoslavia to overcome the difficulties. Trade with the Soviet Union, the SFRY's first and largest foreign trade partner, plays a very significant role in that respect.

WEST ATTACHES CONDITIONS TO LOAN TO SFRY

PM201544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Economic Problems Discussed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul -- As TANJUG reports, a conference of representatives of the leadership of republic and autonomous province party organizations devoted to the country' economic situation has been held at the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The conference paid particular attention to the LCY's tasks in implementing the "long-term economic stabilization program," which is to be examined at a routine LCY Central Committee Plenum on 25 July. It was stressed that the LCY is obliged not only to support that program but also to actively participate in its fulfillment. To that end, it is necessary to increase the degree of responsibility of party members and primarily of LCY leading organs. Mention was also made of the need to achieve unanimity in evaluating the reasons for the deterioration in the country's economic position and the ways of eliminating the difficulties that have arisen.

As it was noted, the "long-term economic stabilization program" will be implemented under complex conditions created primarily by the need to pay off the debts, which, according to official figures, are now nearly $20 billion.

It is clear from Yugoslav newspaper reports that it is planned to overcome the economic development difficulties in the next few years mainly on the basis of making fuller use of domestic reserves, and also by enlisting foreign resources.

It is reported that Western financial organizations, including the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have decided to grant Yugoslavia a major new financial and trade credit. In this respect the press points out that the Western creditors have "put forward demands which may be construed as an attempt to infringe the country's political interests."

CPSU CONGRATULATES SFRY'S MARKOVIC ON ELECTION

LD160931 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU has sent a telegram to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] congratulating him on his election to that high and responsible post.

We are deeply convinced, the telegram says, that the consistent strengthening of friendly ties between our parties and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres of Soviet-Yugoslav relations correspond to the vital interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and to the interests of peace and socialism.

In a reply telegram, Dragoslav Markovic expressed confidence that relations of cooperation between LCY and the CPSU, between two socialist countries, will continue to develop successfully.

ALIYEV RECEIVED BULGARIA'S AMBASSADOR ZHULEV

LD152142 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, Comrade Zhulev, at the latter's request. During the friendly conversation, an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place.

ISRAEL'S SOUTH LEBANON SHIFT 'ANNEXATION' PLOY

LD202318 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus July 20 TASS -- According to reports reaching here, the Israeli Government took the decision on redeployment of its troops in Lebanon through transferring a number of contingents to the south of that country.

Formally that action is undertaken under the pretext of ensuring "security" of Israeli occupationists. Though details of deployment of troops will still be specified, it is absolutely clear now that what is at issue is actually a step towards annexation of South Lebanon. Such apprehensions were repeatedly expressed in the progressive Lebanese press and progressive circles of the country. It is reported that the plan of transferring troops by no means affects the positions of the aggressors; troops and their radars in the area of the al-Biqa' valley, from where Israeli artillery can bombard Damascus.

On the other hand, in Tel Aviv they repeatedly express the wish that the positions from which Israeli troops will be evacuated should be taken by the multinational force, with the U.S. Marines known to be its backbone.

Thus, Israel makes it possible to its partner in the anti-Arab military-political alliance -- the United States -- to largely broaden its presence on the Labanese soil, to consolidate the springborad for aggressive sallies against neighbouring Arab countries. The actions of the Israeli military in Lebanon show that Tel Aviv, using Washington's support and insolently ignoring the U.N. Security Council's resolutions, calling for unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory, is obviously leading things to undermining the sovereignty of that Arab country and to its partitioning.

JORDAN OPPOSES ISRAEL TALKS; U.S. 'PLAY' FOILED

LD202013 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, has affirmed once more his negative stance toward the Camp David policy. During his conversation with the Lebanese president, Amin al-Jumayyil, in the French town of Nice, he recalled Jordan's solid stance that it will not enter into any negotiations with Israel. Thus the new propaganda bubble blown by the two American diplomats [names indistinct] who recently visited certain Arab countries and Israel and who claimed the opposite, has burst. Begin's government was also compelled to admit Jordan's negative stance toward talks with Israel. Its official spokesman stated that the kind of Jordan does not wish to join the so-called peace talks on the Middle East which Washington and Tel Aviv are trying to impose on the Arabs within the framework of the Camp David accord and the infamous Reagan Plan. The Israeli spokesman also said that the two American diplomats did not hand Prime Minister Begin any message from the Jordanian monarch.

The propaganda play staged by the American diplomacy and press about Jordan's so-called flexibility with regard to the question of conducting talks with Israel was needed above all by Washington to drive a wedge between Amman and the Arab capitals which are firmly rejecting the separate deal policy and capitulation to the American-Israeli strategic alliance.

There are some people in America who wish for Jordan to remain alone in facing Washington and Tel Aviv. It would then be easy, according to the plan of the makers of the Camp David accords, to make Jordan yield, whether through direct pressure or through exploiting American assistance.

MOSCOW ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S HOPES AT U.S. TALKS

LD201815 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] President al-Jumayyil of Lebanon and Prime Minister al-Wazzan have arrived in the United States. This is already the Lebanese president's second official visit abroad. Al-Jumayyil met today with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. [video shows al-Jumayyil, Shultz after talks] Talks were also held with Reagan and other American figures. The Lebanese president has definite hopes for his talks in the American capital, first and foremost on the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops from his country's territory -- from the territory of Lebanon. However political circles in the Lebanese capital believe that these talks are more likely to end with the same lack of result as during al-Jumayyil's first trip to the United States. The United States, it is reported from Beirut, is promising the help toward a settlement in Lebanon, but at the same time it is merely considering the interests of its strategic ally, Israel, and Isreal is hoping for the continuous occupation and conquest of southern Lebanon, in so doing turning to the assistance and support of its Washington allies.

SOVIET-IRANIAN SPORTS AGREEMENT SIGNED

NC210754 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet committee for Physical Culture and Sports, a delegation of the physical education organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mr Afsharzadeh, director of the international relations department, arrived in Moscow as the honorary guests of the eighth summer Spartakiad of Soviet nations.

During an official ceremony at the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports an agreement on the principles of cooperation between the two countries in the field of sports was signed by the deputy chairman of the committee for physical culture and sports of the Soviet Union, Viktor Ivonin, and by head of the Iranian delegation, Mr Afsharzadeh. During this meeting some problems pertaining to the games between the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports acquainted their guests with the (?development) of the sports movement in the Soviet Union, the propagation of physical education among the masses and the activities of sports societies and clubs.

POLISARIO-MOROCCAN CLASHES RESUME IN WEST SAHARA

PM200842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Neznamov dispatch: "Exacerbation of Conflict"]

[Text] Algiers -- Fighting between detachments of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro [Polisario Front[and Moroccan troops has begun again on the territory of West Sahara after a period of relative calm.

A Polisario Front communique published in the Algerian press observes that its subunits attacked a Moroccan armed forces garrison in the Lemsid region on 10 July. Losses on the Moroccan side amounted to 650 killed and wounded and 109 tanks, armored troop carriers, and other kinds of military hardware. Fighting in the Lemsid region is continuing.

The Armed conflict in the West Sahara has not ceased now for several years. It is now known for certain that imperialist forces, above all the American Administration, have been making attempts, at times not without success, to make use of it to penetrate and consolidate in North Africa, and the unresolved nature of the situation serves in their hands as a delayed-action mine beneath the edifice of African unity.
The 19th Assembly of OAU heads of state and Government which finished in Addis Ababa a month was able, despite the White House's hostile appeals, to work out a resolution on the cessation of the bloodshed in the West Sahara. It contains an appeal to Morocco and the Polisario Front -- the participants in the conflict -- to hold direct negotiations on a cease-fire and on the question of the West Saharan territory's self-determination. At the time this resolution brought no objection from the Moroccan delegate.

However, a month later, in the course of his 8 July television broadcast, Hassan II, while agreeing in principle with the idea of a referendum, which, as he stated, will be held at the end of this year, openly rejected the possibility of direct negotiations with Polisario Front representatives. Moreover, in the Moroccan king's words, West Sahara will remain part of the kingdom's territory no matter what the results of the voting might be.

This statement also served precisely as the reason for renewed hostilities. The present exacerbation of the conflict in the West Sahara is also threatening to essentially nullify the results which were recently achieved though the efforts of various countries and the OAU as a whole to settle the conflict.

PLANNED U.S. WAR GAMES IN HONDURAS CRITICIZED

LD202341 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Kolesnikov writes: The progressive public has summed up the Reagan administration's decision to stage unprecedentedly large-scale maneuvers in Honduras and the Caribbean as another U.S. provocation against revolutionary Nicaragua. The war games' aim is to demonstrate the U.S. capability to impose "a military blockade" of Nicaragua, a possibility which is now being closely studied by Pentagon strategy-makers.

The exercises will begin in August, but the helicopter-carrier "Ranger" is already on its way to Nicaraguan shores. The television network CBS reported that the possible dispatch of another carrier-based force to that region was being studied. Unlike last year when the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers involved some 2,000 U.S. officers and men, more than 5,000 U.S. servicemen are planned to take part in this year's war games.

Reports about preparations for the maneuvers have been published as the Nicaraguan people are celebrating the 4th anniversary since the overthrow of the hated Somoza dictatorship. The past four years have not been easy for the republic. But even in the difficult conditions of the U.S. economic blockade and uninterrupted aggression by large gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries hired by the CIA, the Nicaraguan people are involved in the work of creation, raising their homeland, which was laid waste during the decades of the Somoza regime, from ruins. "We need peace," Daniel Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the coordinator of the steering council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua, told a rally in the city of Leon, "in order to build new schools, improve public health services, combat hunger and misery, and rehabilitate the national economy."

The Nicaraguan Government's proposed package of measures to achieve a political settlement of the conflict situation in Central America has evoked broad international response. News agencies specially note Nicaragua's desire and practical efforts to defuse tension and establish enduring peace in the region. But, judging by everything, they at the White House continue banking on raw force to attain their aims. These aims have been formulated quite explicitly by both President Reagan and members of his team in many public statements. They are: to give every kind of support to puppet reactionary regimes, put down the mounting popular liberation struggles in Central America, eliminate the gains of the Sandinist revolution and, ultimately, to unseat the lawful Government of Nicaragua. Just a few days ago the head of the White House called on Congress once again to endorse as soon as possible the allocation of further funds running into many millions of dollars to widen the scope of the undeclared war against Nicaragua and to prop up the pro-American dictatorships in Central American countries. Facts demonstrate that the United States is feverishly preparing for intervention in Central America. The forthcoming military maneuvers are part of this criminal adventure. Their aim is not limited to muscle-flexing and sabrerattling near Nicarguan borders alone. The war games also are for Pentagon generals a convenient pretext for moving troops and armaments to Central America and modernising air fields and other military facilities in Honduras.

KISSINGER PANEL SAID PLOY TO 'DISARM CRITICISM'

PM211019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by A. Cherepanov under the rubric: "On a Topical Theme": "Tested Maneuver"]

[Text] The convention of the Longshoremen's Association has been held in Hollywood (Florida).

The gathering was addressed by President Reagan. His entire speech was devoted to Central American problems. The arguments and evidence the White House incumbent used were plainly not distinguished by their novelty. Moreover, they can be called hackneyed propaganda cliches. The U.S. President reaffirmed that his administration is obviously reluctant to accept a peaceful solution of the Central American question. And the U.S. press unanimously noted that Reagan's speech was further confirmation of the U.S. Government's aggressive course.

Launching further attacks on Nicaragua and Cuba, which are allegedly engaged only in "making the region Marxist," the President at the same time fiercely defended the dictatorial regimes in Central America. El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras figured in his speech as nothing other than "champions and upholders of democracy." While all this has already been featured before, frequently at that, we should dwell on one aspect of Reagan's speech. The President announced the creation of a bipartisan commission headed by former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger to "lay the foundations for a long-term unified national approach" by the United States toward the region's problems.

A new and, frankly, very curious aspect. The U.S. Administration has resolved to undertake a tested maneuver. The creation of the commission is an obvious bow in the direction of the "opposition" in the Capitol, where some influential senators and congressmen oppose the present White House leadership's Central American policy. The U.S. Administration is hoping to repeat the maneuver of the Scowcroft commission, which, having made the legislators believe in its "independence" from the executive, pushed through Congress a sizable sum in appropriations for the MX and Midgetman missiles.

The main aim in creating a commission, Henry Kissinger's commission on this occasion, is to disarm criticism of the administration and, on the crest of the wave of a "national approach," to push through Congress new multimillion-dollar appropriations for expanding U.S. interference in the region. And although an influential U.S. newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES has described the bipartisan approach as "a political ploy," the majority of observers agree that Washington can now count on the loyalty of "opposition" congressmen.

On the banks of the Potomac they are clinging with great persistence to their short-sighted Central American venture. But as Congressmen E. Markey said after Reagan's speech: "The United States is moving not toward safeguarding peace in the region, but toward a second Vietnam."

REAGAN REMARKS ON CENTRAL AMERICA ASSAILED

LD292117 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 19 Jul 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Today the U.S. mass media commented on President Reagan's speech in Hollywood [Florida] which was devoted to defending the adventurist policy of the White House in Central America. Reagan in effect confirmed that his administration is striving to extend its interference in the affairs of that region in order to suppress the revolutionary movement of the peoples there. The U.S. President declared that the United States is carrying out military training and is providing military aid to its southern neighbors. You will now see how this is taking place. [shots of soldiers boarding helicopter]

We are talking about the preparation of CIA and Pentagon subversive operations, about the formation of counterrevolutionary rabble trying to overthrow the legal Government of Nicaragua, about the training of Salvadoran punitive forces that carry out reprisals on the peaceful population.

Reagan called the corrupt dictatorial regimes of Central America champions of democracy and the fighters for national liberation the enemies of freedom.

But this political rope-walking cannot disguise the real state of affairs. Even in the U.S. ruling circles it is clear to many that the Reagan administration is supporting, arming, and inciting the darkest antipopular forces in Central America. The White House boss urged Congress to approve fresh millions of dollars as soon as possible to extend the undeclared war against Nicaragua and to bolster shaky pro-American dictatorships in other countries of the region.

Evidently the White House does understand that this policy of the administration is drawing growing criticism in the United States and the dissatisfaction of the legislators. And so Reagan has announced the creation of a bipartisan commission headed by former secretary of state Henry Kissinger in order, it is said, to lay the foundations for a unified, nationwide U.S. approach projected for the long term on the problems of Central America. Washington circles have called this decision by Reagan a political ploy. Its main purpose is to draw off criticism from the administration and push fresh multimillion dollar appropriations through Congress for the extension of American interference in the affairs of Central America.

It is evidently no accident that Kissinger was chosen as candidate for the post of head of the bipartisan commission. This figure has become pretty adept at various kinds of political manipulation. Let us recall that it was precisely during the period when Kissinger was secretary of state that Washington put its hand to the overthrow of the legal government of President Salvador Allende in Chile. Hardly had it been made known that he would head Reagan's commission on Central American affairs than Kissinger declared that he believes in the necessity of pursuing a tough policy in the region. Kissinger made it clear that he is against any kind of cutback in U.S. aid to El Salvador and will even endorse a U.S. military presence on the border of Honduras and Nicaragua.

But far from all American politicians think this way. Former U.S. President Carter stated today at a news conference in Tokyo, where he is on a private visit, that it is senseless for the United States to try and isolate Nicaragua from other countries of Central America and lead this sort of interference. He said frankly that the Reagan administration has tried to overthrow the left-wing government of Nicaragua and has directly and openly taken part in covert operations against that government. The position of the Washington administration on Central America is being subjected to sharp criticism on the part of a number of legislators. Bankrupt policy in a new packaging; that was the assessment given to Reagan's Hollywood speech by Senator Dodd. The United States is not moving toward ensuring peace in the region but toward a second Vietnam, warned Congressman Markey. This adventurist policy cannot be saved even by such veteran politicians as Henry Kissinger.

U.S. ACTIONS TO 'DESTABILIZE' NICARAGUA HIT

LD201711 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1053 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, 20 July (TASS) -- Washington's Nicaraguan policy is designed to stifle the people's revolution and restore conditions which suit the United States. This was unequivocally affirmed again by the U.S. permanent representative at the UN, J. Kirkpatrick, who, speaking here at an assemblage of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary rabble, called directly for the overthrow of the Sandinist Government. The "iron lady of American diplomacy" is put out by the rejection of the notorious "democracy" on the American model.

The Reagan government does not restrict itself to such provocative appeals.

It has unleashed an extensive campaign to 'destabilize' Nicaragua by means of armed interference in the affairs of that sovereign state. The bands of Somozists, knocked together by Washington, which Reagan calls 'fighters for democracy', are invading Nicaraguan territory, sowing death and destruction. In neighboring Honduras, and the United States itself, American 'advisors' are intensively training fresh merceneries in the methods of conducting terrorist operations. Around 100 CIA agents are actively engaged in espionage in Nicaragua territory. The American espionage department's plans to organize attempts on the lives of Nicaraguan leaders have become public. The ABC television network points out: "The secret aid from the CIA to the anti-Sandinista forces based in Honduras has long since ceased to be a secret. For the past 2 years the CIA has been arming and supplying the anti-Sandinista groupings in Nicaragua and Honduras who strive for the overthrow of the present government."

A special fund to the extent of more than 20 million dollars has been created for this.

Washington is increasing the extent of its military aid to the reactionary regime in Honduras, striving for the activization of its participation in an undeclared war against Nicaragua. At the same time plans are being hatched for direct armed intervention by the United States. The American Air Force is already carrying out flights over Nicaraguan territory, and ships of the U.S. Navy are invading the republic's territorial waters. Observers are also evaluating the large-scale military maneuvers intended by the Pentagon close to the republic's frontiers as a prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA SPEAKS AT FSLN RALLY

LD201028 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Managua July 20 TASS - TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

A meeting was held in the Nicaraguan city of Leon to mark the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution and the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The meeting was attended by over 200,000 workers, peasants, students, progressive intellectuals, soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army and, as well, foreign guests, including a delegation from the Soviet Union.

The meeting was addressed by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua. After the overthrow of Somoza's pro-American regime, he said, the Nicaraguan people began building a new society free of oppression and exploitation. During the past four years their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has become a party of a new type. It is leading the Nicaraguan society to a victory and tackling important problems of defence, production, education, culture, raising the living standards of the masses and their ideological education and organization.

Today, he said, we can review with satisfaction our successes. One of the greatest achievements of the Sandinist revolution is the fact that the level of illiteracy has dropped from 50 to 12 percent. Over 2,500 training centres and over a thousand new schools have been built and the number of those studying has more than doubled in comparison with the pre-revolutionary period. At present over a million Nicaraguans, or one in three citizens, are studying at school or a college.

Medical services for the population have been improved. For the first time in the history of Nicaragua such a dangerous disease as poliomyelitis has been eliminated. Child mortality has declined considerably.

The high level of political understanding and discipline on the party of workers and technicians of Nicaragua, D. Ortega said, has helped ensure the growth of industrial production despite serious economic difficulties, shortages of raw materials, funds, equipment, and spare parts.

A great deal has been done to restore agriculture during the four years. Despite subversion by the counterrevolution, the Nicaraguan working people have succeeded in raising this year the biggest ever harvest of coffee, one of the staple export items of Nicaragua. Now we are working to increase the output of cotton. The Sandinist revolution has been consistently translating into life the slogan "Land For Those Who Till It". State and cooperative property, D. Ortega said, are playing the decisive part in raising agricultural production and improving the life of the Nicaraguan peasant.

The successes and achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution could have been much greater had it not been for the hegemonistic policy of the Reagan administration. This year alone, hundreds of Nicaraguans have died as a result of acts of aggression by counterrevolutionary gangs armed, trained, and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA. The damage suffered by the country is estimated at 70 million dollars. Alongside armed actions by Somoza's followers, Washington has launched an economic war against the Sandinist Government.

The sharp reduction by the USA of its traditional purchases of sugar and its financial blockade mean for us losses exceeding 350 million dollars.

The U.S. military, economic, and political aggression against Nicaragua is part of the militaristic hegemonistic policy of the American Administration which spends billions of dollars on increasingly sophisticated means of destruction at a time when these funds could be used to relieve hunger and poverty, D. Ortega said.

Now that the White House is broadening its military interference in Central America, Nicaragua consistently advocates a political solution of regional problems. We want to avoid military confrontation and we are working to ensure for our people the peace and security they need for building a new society, the Nicaraguan leader said. In view of a sharp deterioration of the situation in the region, a situation fraught with the danger of a military confrontation, the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front suggests the following:

Military confrontation in Central America should be ended. With this aim in view it is necessary that Nicaragua and Honduras should conclude without delay a non-aggression treaty between them. All arms shipments to El Salvador should be discontinued and the Salvadoran people given an opportunity of deciding their internal problems themselves. Military support, including supply of arms, to any anti-government forces in the region should be ended and the right of the peoples of Central America to self-determination respected. There should be no interference in the home affairs of sovereign states. It is necessary to end economic aggression and discrimination against countries of the Central American region, to refuse to establish military bases in foreign territories, or to hold in Central America military exercises involving foreign armies.

In putting forward these proposals the Sandinist National Liberation Front is determined to go ahead with its measures to protect the Nicaraguan revolution from foreign aggression. We need peace in order to build new schools, improve medical services, combat hunger and poverty, and to restore the national economy, D. Ortega said. But we shall never agree to a peace based on slavery and oppression. We prefer struggle and death to surrender. The Nicaraguan people should be ready to defend the gains of the revolution which are threatened by American imperialism and Washington's allies in Central America.

The meeting in Leon was a graphic demonstration of the unity of the Nicaraguan people and their military vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and of their determination to defend with arms in hand the revolution and the freedom and independence of their homeland.

U.S. SAID ATTEMPTING TO DIVIDE CHILEAN OPPOSITION

PY201223 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] A European correspondent in Santiago, who witnessed the third day of national protest, entitled his report: "Another Image of Chile". His report refers to the deep changes which the country has experienced during the past few months. The dictatorship no longer has any control over it and seems unable to handle the situation which day by day slips out of its hands.

The dictator's isolation from the civilian sectors is virtually complete. The clatter of thousands of pans, the blackouts carried out in various cities ranging from the shanty town sectors to the industrial sectors shows that a lot of rich men cannot tolerate Pinochet any longer.

The announcement made over television of the implementation of a curfew was accompanied by the order to dislodge the public offices, stores, and to stop public transport services for the fear of the demonstrations which had taken place during the daytime in universities, towns, and courts and which would spread even more so during the afternoon and night time. This reflects a new state of mind, of a collective rebellion and fear that the acts of protest might increase. The slogan: "Protest However You Can, But Protest," is not restricted to the claim for the partial fulfillment of demands; it demands bread, work, justice, and freedom, but above all it is centered in a generalized demand -- that Pinochet leave the government.

The tyrant's exit, which will not take place by his own free will, is the supreme task of the phase. It is stated in the order of the day that the protest, which has been adopted as the permanent attitude of the people, is destined to increase and to repeat itself once again until it manages to oust the dictatorship. This is what the events and the entire nation's efforts are driving at. It is not a remote objective but a perfectly attainable goal whose timetable for fulfillment will be determined by the strength and broadness with which a nation determined to recover freedom may act. Therefore, unity has a key role in achieving the sole objective of ousting the despotic regime as soon as possible. This goal is shared by practically the entire Chilean political and social spectrum ranging from workers and the middle class, to vast sectors of the upper class. The entire leftist sector, the center, and a vast portion of the rightist sector also support it. All this is based on the crisis which affects every Chilean sector. Jore than the Chilean crisis, it represents the complete failure and crashing collapse of the so-called authoritarian project drawn up by fascism.

Everyone wants to do away with that project, however, for this it is necessary to have a more concrete and active unity, to dismiss disturbing discriminatory conditionings and attempts to diminish an opposition sector which, rationally, cannot exclude anybody who is against the dictatorship. Everybody has his own mission and nobody should be excluded. (?We maintain this) because there are foreign influences and internal agents that are permanently determined to do away with the opposition, to divide it. But the only one who benefits from this is Pinochet. It harms the people and the nation.

The ancient formula mentioned in the book Prince Machiavelli, which is still alive and in force, is the tactical principle which President Reagan and the transnational's far-reaching arms are implementing in Chile. During the past few weeks Chile suddenly became one of the White House's main subjects of concern. Symptomatically, the State Department issues a statement regarding our country almost every day.

Nobody must forget that the 11 September 1973 coup was organized and conducted by the ther ruling President Richard Nixon according to numerous unquestionable documents. During these past 10 years U.S. imperialism has not ceased to support its creation, that is, Pinochet's dictatorship. This support has not been withdrawn. Not long ago a spokesman of the State Department, in referring to Gabriel Valdes' arrest, voiced his alleged concern over the incident and was sufficiently ambiguous when he voiced his interest in a peaceful transition to democracy, but a few hours later the State Department itself contradicted its spokesman's statements by stating that the release of the Christian Democratic leader shows "that the law guarantees the right to disagree peacefully," that is, it granted its pro-counsul a conduct certificate.

Washington, naturally, has several cards up its sleeve. On one hand it will try to support its man of confidence, who has handed the country over on terms without precedent in the history of servility and anti-patriotism, until the end. But as it can see that the regime of its representative is collapsing, it gets in contact with some sectors of the opposition with the purpose of trying to divide it and secure a peaceful transition which will guarantee a "Pinochetism" without Pinochet, a future government which hopefully will be as pro-imperialist and anti-national as the dictatorship which is now bleeding the country dry.

The indescribable sufferings which the people endured during the past decade, the terrible experience of a country in ruins, the price of lives and bloodshed, the difficult struggle for freedom and democracy cannot be deceived with a change in which nothing changes except for the face of the dictator and a cost of fresh paint on the Government House. The country demands break, work, justice, and freedom and that is incompatible with a pro-United States regime. It requires a govenrment which will be for Chile and the Chileans.

'FRUSTRATED PLANS' IN SURINAME REPORTED

LD182131 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] The Hague July 18 TASS -- The forces hostile to Suriname have worked out a plan of invasion of the territory of that country and the overthrow of the Suriname Government. The invasion was planned for July 1 and was called off in the last moment because of the misgivings concerning the success of the operation which its organizers could not keep it a secret.

The ANP news agency of Holland reported the frustrated plans of a counterrevolutionary coup. The organizers of the coup, whose names were not mentioned, supplied ANP with this information after the failure of the plans.

The invasion was to be carried out with the help of a strike group of 300 men from the U.S. state of Florida, where American mercenaries and Suriname counterrevolutionaries who had fled their native country were trained for this purpose. A special staff was created for the operation and 12 million guilders were allocated. The mission set before the strike group was to fly to Paramaribo, capital of Suriname, to land in the city, to capture the key points of it, and to commit a coup.

Later they were to be joined by other detachments of mercenaries, including those trained on the Dutch territory, who were planned to be smuggled through the Suriname-French Guyana border. One of the leaders of counterrevolutionaries reported that the saboteurs, recruited in Holland and from among the Suriname counterrevolutionary emigration, were trained by small groups in various points in the north of Holland. Counterrevolutionaries had their people in Suriname and maintained communication with them with the help of radio transmitters.

SOVIET-MEXICAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM201112 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] The signing of the protocol of the seventh session of the Soviet-Mexican Joint Commission on Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which elaborated a program of exchanges between the USSR and Mexico for 1983-1984 in the field of culture, education, and the social sciences, took place in Moscow on 7 July.

The document envisages the implementation of cultural measures in the USSR and Mexico in 1984 in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The exchange of delegations of scientific, cultural, and educational figures, artistic collectives, and exhibitions of works of art will be continued.

The protocol was signed by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Ricardo Becerra Valero, Mexican under secretary of foreign relations for cultural affairs.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CARDIOLOGIST VISITS USSR -- A leading cardiologist from Buenos Aires, Raul Alfredo Olivery, has paid a visit to the Uzbek SSR. During his stay, he acquainted himself with cardiological research work and services provided to the people in Uzbekistan in cities and towns. Raul Alfredo Olivery visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Health. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jul 83 GF]

DOLGIKH NOTES VOLGODONSK ATOMMASH PLANT PROBLEMS

PM211017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Enhancing Responsibility. City Party Aktiv Meeting in Volgodonsk"]

[Text] Volgodonsk (Rostov Oblast), 19 Jul -- A meeting of the city party aktiv was held here today, which examined the tasks of party, soviet, and economic organs for expediting the construction and assimilation of the Atommash plant's capacities and improving quality in draft planning and installing projects for industrial, social, cultural, and consumer service purposes.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

The question under discussion, he noted, acquires special significance in the light of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on the flagrant violations of state discipline tolerated by leaders of certain ministries and departments and organizations subordinated to them in the draft planning, construction, and operation of projects in the city of Volgodonsk.

The party's and the people's activity is presently focused on the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum set out the key questions of the drafting of a new edition of the party program, made a profound analysis of socioeconomic processes, defined the ways to resolve the topical problems of our times, and provided a scientific forecast for the future.

Our country's working people wholly and completely support the party's domestic and foreign policy, are fully determined to enhance the efficiency and quality of work, and strive for the successful fulfillment of national and economic plans. The results of the first half-year show a noticeable trend toward improvement in basic economic indicators. The rates of industrial output growth have risen, the output of consumer goods has expanded, and there is widespread work to implement the Food Program. It is important to consolidate these positive changes and make them a stable feature.

V.I. Dolgikh went on to dwell on the problems connected with the development of the fuel and energy complex and its most important component -- electric power -- which is essentially a life-support system for the country's entire economic organism. The mighty energy potential created in the USSR has become the reliable foundation for the dynamic and balanced development of the socialist economy.

Atomic power engineering is a progressive sphere in the development of the energy complex. Speaking at the CPSU Central Committee June 1983) Plenum, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov especially stressed that "the future of our power engineering lies above all in the utilization of the latest atomic reactors and, in the long term, in the practical solution of the problems of controlled thermonuclear fusion."

Recently the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the long-term energy program of the USSR. The implementation of the targets envisaged by it will make it possible by 1990 to augment several times over the capacity of AESes. Today a number of large electric power stations with nuclear reactors are being built in our country and atomic energy is being used more widely for the centralized heating system requirements of cities.

The successful fulfillment of the plans for constructing new AESes will be determined by the sphere of science and technology as well as by the numerous sectors of our industry and principally by power machine building.

The Atommash Plant currently under construction in Volgodonsk must become the flagship of atomic power machine building. It is already a unique enterprise, developed on the basis of advanced scientific and technological achievements.

In parallel with the plant collective's labor successes, there still occur substantial shortcomings in its work and the reserves are not being fully utilized. Newly commissioned production capacities and advanced processes are still being made operational only slowly. The work on training skilled worker cadres and specialists requires to be stepped up.

Great and responsible tasks await the Atommash collective in 1983 and the rest of the current 5-year plan. It is necessary to increase significantly the output of equipment for AESes power stations and ensure its high technical standards. The Atommash plant's trade name must be a guarantee of the impeccable quality and reliability of its products.

The Ministry of Power Machine Building must help the plant to ensure deliveries under subcontracting arrangements, improved efficiency in the utilization of fixed productive capital, the introduction of new technology, and the improved utilization of equipment and installations.

Much attention in the speech was devoted to questions pertaining to the construction of the Atommash Plant in Volgodonsk. It was noted that a significant volume of work has been completed in a relatively brief period. Very large production buildings have been commissioned, a new city has sprung up, and a total area of some 1.5 million square meters of housing together with a number of cultural and consumer facilities have been built.

A considerable amount of work has been done, but now the collectives of construction and installation workers are faced with the task of speeding up the commissioning of new production capacities at the Atommash Plant, housing, and installations of a social designation. For this purpose it is necessary to mobilize all reserves and potential, persistently eliminate shortcomings in work, and strengthen plan discipline. Above all, it is necessary to improve labor organization, prevent the waste of work-time, make fuller use of construction machinery and systems, and introduce team contracts more widely.

Questions of the quality of construction work require special attention by construction organizations leaders and the Volgodonsk party Gorkom. The situation here is unfavorable. For a number of years the Volgodonskenergostroy Trust has regularly been guilty of technological violations, has breached the rules governing construction work, has deviated from design plans, and has quite often handed over installations with major imperfections.

Serious mistakes and miscalculations have been allowed to occur in design documentation prepared by USSR and RSFSR Gosstroy institutes.

The leadership of the Atommash Production Association exercised unsatisfactory control over the quality of design estimate documentation and construction work and failed to ensure the faultless operation of utilities [ne obespechilo bezavariynuyu ekspluatatsiyu inzhenernykh communikatsiy]

The question of crude violations of state discipline committed by leaders of certain ministries and departments and of organizations subordinated to them during the draft planning, construction, and operation of projects for industrial, social, and cultural purposes in Volgodonsk was discussed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Strict punishments have been imposed on the officials guilty of these violations.

The USSR Council of ministers, the appropriate ministries and departments, and the local party and state organs are taking the necessary measures to eliminate the consequences resulting from the shortcomings in the draft planning and construction of the city's industrial, social, and cultural installations.

V. I. Dolgikh stressed that serious and profound conclusions must be drawn from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution on the question by the ministries and departments, the Rostov party Obkom, the Volgodonsk party Gorkom, and all leadership cadres. The main point is to comprehensively strengthen party and state discipline, enhance the responsibility of leaders at all levels, and institute stricter control over the implementation of party and government directives.

The USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification and of Power Machine Building, and the leaders of Volgodonskenergostroy Trust, Atommash Production Association, and planning and scientific research organizations must in the shortest possible time elaborate and implement a package of measures to overcome the consequences of the mistakes committed in the draft planning and construction of projects in the city of Volgodonsk. The progress of this work must be kept under strict and constant party control.

The high quality of construction work and the strict adherence to technological standards must be an immutable law for each specialist and worker. It is necessary to step up the technical supervision of projects under construction and take exhaustive measures to impose the necessary order in the operation of production, housing, and communal projects and utilities.

The implementation of organizational and technical measures must be backed up by stepping up the education of working people in the spirit of a conscientious and proprietorial attitude toward the matter and of constant concern to improve the quality of their labor. It is necessary to persistently generate in all labor collectives an atmosphere of high degree of strictness and mutual exactingness.

The participants in the Volgodonsk party aktiv meeting received with great approbation the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution which evaluates, with Leninist principledness, the violations of state discipline which occured during the construction of projects in the Atommash Plant and in the city and which defines measures to correct the existing situation.

Those who spoke at the meeting gave an assurance that the Communists and all working people in the city will make maximum efforts for the unconditional implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo resolution and will ensure the speeded-up construction of industrial, social, and consumer service projects and the radical improvement of the quality of construction work.

Taking part in the meeting's work were V. E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers V. V. Krotov and P. S. Neporozhniy; I. A. Rondarenko, first secretary of the rostov CPSU Obkom; N. M. Ivanitskiy, chairman of the Rostov Oblispolkom; executives from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; leading workers from a number of ministries and central departments; leaders of construction organizations and industrial enterprises; production frontrankers; and representatives of the city's party and public organizations.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET RELIEVES NOVIKOV OF DUTIES

LD201326 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has relieved Ignatiy Novikov of the duties of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Construction in connection with his retirement on his request.

ANTI-SEMITISM OF ANTI-ZIONIST GROUP DENIED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian No 74, 21 Jun 83 p 8

[Unattributed Article: "In a Frenzy of Slander"]

[Text] The creation of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion has evoked the latest in a series of outbursts of anti-Soviet hysteria in Washington. Setting the tone for this slanderous campaign, President R. Reagan, the U.S. State Department, and certain congressmen made crude attacks on the Soviet Union and clumsy attempts to prevert the essence of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU. They are attempting to represent the criticism of Zionism and the censuring by Soviet public opinion of Israel's aggressive policy as an "anti-Semitic campaign in the USSR." A TASS correspondent asked the chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public Opinion, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Colonel General D. A. Dragunskiy to express his opinion concerning the reaction of official Washington to the creation and activities of that committee.

"Behind the malicious attacks on the part of Washington -- and there can be no doubt that they will ensue," D.A. Dragunskiy said, "it is easy to discern the extreme irritation that has seized the Zionist camp and its protectors, because our committee, reflecting the will of Soviet public opinion, has posed as its task the complete revelation of the reactionary essence of Zionism, which concentrates within itself nationalistic extremism, chauvinism, and racial intolerance, embodies the cult of political adventurism and a laissez faire attitude, unrestrained demagoguery and impudent subversion, dirty deals, and uncommon treachery. It is by no means accidental that, in its global strategy of carrying out an offensive against socialism and the national-liberation movement, against the forces of peace and social progress, imperialism headed by the United States widely uses international Zionism as one of its shock detachments. Therefore the intensification of our struggle against Zionism, its reactionary ideology, and criminal practice evokes just as obvious an animosity on the part of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, not even mentioning the Zionist bosses."

It is typical, D.A. Dragunskiy emphasized, that, remaining completely silent about the true motivations for the creation of our committee and its goals. Motivations which were given broad illumination in the Soviet press and in many of the agencies of the foreign press, the conductors of the bourgeois propaganda orchestra cannot invent anything new and they only repeat their own cliches. For example, an official representative of the State Department, A. Romberg, came forward with groundless accusations that the Soviet Union is "anti-Semitic." But the ideologists of Zionism and its advocates have been resorting to this dishonest device throughout the entire history of international Zionism, and it does nothing to add persuasiveness to it. I would like to recall that, in reply to a similar accusation, the former chancellor of Austria, and one of the leaders of the Socialist International, Bruno Kreisky, reasonably stated, "That is a stupid accusation. I am a Jew, but I'm not a Zionist, since Zionism is nationalism in its extremist manifestation."

D.A. Dragunskiy went on to say that Soviet citizens are profoundly indignant concerning the attempts of the Zionist bosses and the Washington benefactors to assume for themselves the right to act in the role of self-styled "defenders" of Soviet Jews, resorting at such time to the most frenzied slander directed at our Soviet Motherland, its history, and present conditions, and unashamedly falsifying the national policy of the Leninist party. That indignation permeates thousands of letters which we receive from all parts of the country.

Soviet citizens -- and this has been irrefutably proven by the entire history of our multinational socialist state -- are true internationalists. They are completely devoid of any forms of chauvinism, including such forms as Zionism and anti-Semitism. It is completely obvious that these principles form the basis also of our committee's activities. The so-called "arguments" that are intended to deceive world public opinion are derived by these gentlemen from the poison-filled, slanderous scribblings of all kinds of renegades who are being supported by the American and Israeli intelligence services.

And, obviously, they find completely unacceptable the true and widely accessible facts to the effect that, for example, in the Soviet Union, where Jews constitute 0.67 of a percent of the population, the number of students in higher educational institutions who are Jews is greater than in Israel. Thousands of Jews have been elected as deputies to Soviets, as have persons of other nationalities, and they occupy many responsible positions.

Incidentally, the transatlantic slanderers have been caught at this already several times, and one can only be surprised that, counting on obtaining political dividends, the highly placed figures in the current Washington administration are constantly replaying this tired old record. Especially since, if they were actually concerned about the "status of the Jews," they could very easily find plenty of justifications for that concern not thousands of miles away, but right on their own doorstep: there are more than enough facts to confirm that militant anti-Semitism in the United States itself is completely rampant, with the complete connivance of the authorities. Job discrimination, the existence of clubs that do not admit Jews, the burning and bombing of synagogues, the profaning of Jewish cemeteries, the painting of swastikas on homes where Jews live, the beating up of adolescents and threats to use physical means of drumhead justice -- all these things have become everyday events in the American way of life. As has been attested to by the newspaper USA TODAY, during the past three years the number of anti-Semitic acts directed both against individual citizens and against Jewish organizations has increased in the United States by more than 8 times. Last year, 947 such incidents were recorded. It has got to a point where even schoolchildren in Massachusetts have created an "organization of Americans who hate Negroes and Jews." Who, then, has given the right to the authorities of a country that allows such savagery to exist, to act in the role of moralists and to instruct others on how they should observe "human rights!"

I would like to note, D.A. Dragunskiy continued, that the U.S. State Department was especially irritated by the materials that were presented by our committee at a recent press conference, which materials confirm that the chauvinistic ideology of modern international Zionism and the criminal political practice of the Israeli ruling circles are, in essence, a repetition of the racist ideas and misanthropic acts of Hitlerite fascism. Mr. Romberg considers this parallel to be an "extraordinary perversion of history and the truth."

Leaving to the conscience of the representative of the U.S. foreign-policy department his knowledge of history and his judgment concerning truth, I would like to recall the generally known truth which apparently a few people in Washington would like to expunge from mankind's memory. The evil deeds perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon and those which are currently being perpetrated on the occupied Arab lands, deeds for which the direct responsibility is borne by the ruling upper class in Tel Aviv and the leaders of international Zionism, have evoked throughout the world an outburst of indignation. The Prime Minister of Greece, A. Papandreou, called Israel a fascist state, and the London magazine MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL feels that the Israeli regime is akin to the dictatorial fascist regimes in Latin America.

It is well known that in Israel itself, one hears more and more frequently the voices of those censuring the adventuristic policy of the Begin government. In response to this, the persecution of the democratic forces are becoming increasingly severe and merciless. Washington and Tel Aviv are frightened by the growth of progressive, democratic moods. They fear a protest movement against the expansionistic rulers of Israel. It is precisely for that reason that the transatlantic politicians are attempting to conceal Zionism's adventurism, and its predatory practice, by launching attacks against our committee.

"But just as, to quote the classic author of Jewish literature, Sholem Aleikhem, you can't make a yarmolka from a pig's tail, the Washington advocates and protectors of Zionism cannot conceal its ugly face by any slanderous exercises," D.A. Dragunskiy said in conclusion.

NONFERROUS METALLURGY MINISTRY AKTIV MEETING HELD

LD201313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] At a USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy aktive meeting today, tasks were discussed for further developing the industry and making fuller use of production reserves in light of decisions emanating from the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums. The ministry has fulfilled its plan for the first half of the year in all main technical and economic indices. However, there is still far from full use being made in the industry of all existing possibilities for satisfying the growing demand of the national economy for nonferrous metals. Specific measures were outlined for elminating shortcomings. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the aktiv.

AZERBAIJAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

Information Report

PM201506 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Jul 83 p 1

["Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 8 July.

The plenum discussed the Azerbaijan party organization's tasks in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

The report was followed by debates, in which the speakers were: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku party Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevan party Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh party Obkom; Z.N. Bagirov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture; N.A. Kushch, excavator operator of the Promstroymekhanizatsiya Trust's No 2 SUM [expansion unknown]; M.A. Ibragimov, chairman of the Board of the Azerbaijan Writer's Union; R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of the Kirovabad party Gorkom; D.D. Dzhamalova, first secretary of the Lenkoran party Gorkom; D.B. Guliyev, vice president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council; A.V. Kovtunov, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; V.M. Seidov, first secretary of the Neftechalinskiy Raykom; D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; T.A. Kasumov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of health; N.S. Ibragimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; E.M. Khalilov, first secretary of the 26 Bakinskiye Komissary Raykom; E.G. Kuliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and G.I. Isayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The closing speech was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

The Plenum examined an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade Yu. V. Pugachev from his duties as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected Comrade V.N. Konovalov as second secretary and member of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Participating in the plenum's work were Comrade V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, and Comrades Yu.I. Mordvintsev and Ye.N. Martynov, CPSU Central Committee executives.

Official's Death Announced

GF191642 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 19 Jul 83

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers announce in deep grief that tofik Shamil'oglu Safaraliyev, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and minister of industrial construction, died at the age of 52 as a result of a heart attack on 19 July 1983.

Agricultural Work Discussed

GF181820 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A meeting held by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee has discussed the current situation of work in the agricultural domain. Attending the meeting were the heads of establishments and main administrations engaged in agriculture and responsible workers of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, the Council of Trade Unions of Azerbaijan, the Komsomol Central Committee, the State Committee of People's Control, and the mass media organs.

Addressing the meeting were Mamed Askerov, minister of agriculture; Tel'man Orudzhev, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; Azizov, deputy chairman of the state committee for viniculture and wine industry; Mamedov, chairman of the Caspian Agrochemical Production Union [title as heard]; Farkhad Salmanov, minister of the cotton cleaning industry; Makhmud Aliyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources; Gasanov, chairman of the Caspian Union [title as heard]; Inglab Shamiyev, minister of procurement; Aliyev, chairman of the Committee for Control of Hydrometeorology and Natural Environment [title as heard]; Artur Rasi-Zade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the republic's committee for the agrarian industry complex [title as heard].

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting. He said the following:

The current year has been a very complex year for the republic's agricultural domain. The winter without snow, the [word indistinct] rains, hail, and flood waters have created numerous difficulties both in winter and in summer. Considerable harm has been done to the crops. Agricultural workers have made strenuous efforts to overcome the natural disasters. They have even succeeded in growing good crops under such difficult conditions.

However, has all the work been completed in the agricultural domain to successfully achieve plans and socialist objectives? Regrettably, no. For no reason at all, the time set for the current work in the agricultural domain, particularly in gathering and procuring crops, has not been achieved.

This has caused discomfort in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Highest results have been achieved in crop harvesting in places where [words indistinct] and practical measures have been put into effect. However, the work of crop transport groups has not been organized as required in every place. Many establishments (?have not been using) technical equipment as required and this is resulting in the disruption of lines and prolongation of the harvest -- in short, in the loss of a portion of the produce. Lagging behind also is the separation of [words indistinct], the transfer of crops to the state and allocation of fodder for livestock breeding.

Recently, vegetable growers have gained more ground in that they have shortened the time required for sending vegetables to the market and to industrial centers. However, reports have been received from various places about the unsuccessful organization of work for the purchase of vegetables and fruits from the people. The time limit for manufacturing and [word indistinct] of boxes is very long. It is necessary to make a successful recourse to the reserve resource of replanting vegetables.

Compared with other domains, viniculture has suffered more because of bad weather conditions. Every kind of measure must be taken for preserving the produce in a completely healthy way. However, it has been discovered in various places that the struggle against [word indistinct] diseases and pests is not being carried out successfully. The pace of irrigation and other agricultural measures is not satisfactory.

Later, Comrade Bagirov touched on the work situation in the cotton industry. He said:

According to information received from the rayons, the general progress of cotton plants is higher than what it was last year. However, there are shortcomings in various domains. A number of rayons and establishments are (?delaying) work in [words indistinct], giving additional fertilizers to the plants. [word indistinct] and irrigation. It is necessary to forcus particular attention to the cotton (?beetle) and to the prevention of its spreading. It is also necessary to increase the (?vigilance) of the cottongrowers. The preparation of technical equipment for the harvesting season must not be in mere words but it must be achieved in actual practice. According to [word indistinct], cotton harvesting will begin earlier this year compared with last year.

Leading workers in ministries and in different domains are not disturbed by the unsatisfactory situation in various fields. They have vested hope in the completion of agricultural work in a [words indistinct] over that of last year. It is appropriate to point out at this time that the reason for such a [word indistinct] is mainly the weather conditions. The Communist Party Central Committee, the bureaus of the republic's Council of Ministers Presidium, the ministries, the chief administrations, the party and deputies councils organs, and the agroindustrial unions must bend to the work in every agricultural domain and control it. They must help the workers in the fields and in the firms to realize the plans of the 5-year plan and socialist objectives without objection. They must also contribute toward the realization of the decision adopted by November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his statements.

Participating in the work of the meeting were: Oktay Bagirov, Firudin Aliyev, Ziya Muslim-Zade, Aleksandr Kovtunov, Isay Mamedov, Gasan Seidov, Suleyman Tatliyev, Gasan Gasanov, Vagif Guseynov, Gadzhibaba Efendiyev, Ramiz Mekhtiyev, Dzhangir Muslim-Zade and Lidiya Rasulova.

Dadash Asanov and Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairmen of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium also took part in the meeting.

BELORUSSIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT BODIES CONVENE

Supreme Soviet Proceedings

PM191423 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

[BELTA report: "Session Diary"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session have furnishedus with a militant action program. This is confirmed by the latest upsurge of socialist competition and labor collectives' ardent desire to fulfill with credit the plans and pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan. This was said by the participants in the Seventh Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, held in Minsk 30 June.

It was 1000 hours. Seated at the chairman's table were I.P. Shamyakin, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, and V.P. Bulova, P.T. Demchenko, Y.P. Pavlyuchenko, and I.I. Plavskiy, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Seated in the government boxes were Comrades N.N. Slyunkov, V.G. Baluyev, V.I. Brovikov, N.I. Dementey, M.V. Kovalev, Y.B. Kolokolov, A.T. Kuzmin, M.I. Lagir, N.N. Polozov, I.Y. Polyakov, Yu.M. Khusainov, I.F. Yakushev, V.Ye. Lobanok, and N.L. Snezhkova; G.Z. Lopanik, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ye.P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, deputy chairmen of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, and members of the Belorussian SSR Government.

The chairman -- Deputy I.P. Shamyakin -- declared the Seventh Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet open.

Those present rose in honor of the memory of the follwoing who had died since the previous session: Hero of Socialist Labor Deputy T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Deputy V.F. Mitskevich, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy A.M. Fomich, chairman of the Credentials Commission, then mounted the rostrum. In the period since the Sixth Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, he said, elections to the republic's Supreme Soviet have been held in connection with the death of DeputiesYu.D. Kulikov, A.Ye. Makayenok, T.Ya. Kiselev, and V.F. Mitskevich.

In accordance with the Belorussian SSR Law "On Elections to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet" okrug election committees registered the following as candidates for deputy to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet: Zembinskiy Electoral Okrug No 71 -- Aleksandr Petrovich Chumakov, serviceman; Starorudnenskiy Electoral Okrug No 322 -- Inna Arsenyevna Stavrovskaya, Belorussian SSR minister of the food industry; Beloushskiy Electoral Okrug No 208 -- Nikolay Nikotovich Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Slutskiy-Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug No 120 -- Anatoliy Antonovich Reut, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan.

According to reports received from okrug electoral commissions, the elections in electoral okrugs were conducted in a well organized manner and with high activeness on the voters' part. More than 99 percent of all the voters in the appropriate electoral okrugs voted for the candidates.

The Credentials Commission said that in all four electoral okrugs the elections for the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet were conducted in complete confirmity with the Belorussian SSR Constitution and the Belorussian SSR Law "On Elections to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet."

The Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution accrediting Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies A.P. Chumakov, I.A. Stavrovskaya, N.N. Slyunkov, and A.A. Reut.

The chairman informed the session that the following questions had been submitted for the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet's consideration:

1. The election of a member of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. Belorussian SSR soviets' work to implement the Food Program.

3. The ratification of Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously included the above items in the session's agenda.

Deputy I.Ye. Polyakov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took the rostrum to speak about the first item. He moved that Deputy N.N. Slyunkov be elected to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy N.N. Slyunkov to the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the second item on the agenda -- Belorussian SSR soviets' work to implement the Food Program -- was delivered by Comrade Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex.

A coreport on this item was delivered by Deputy A.S. Kamay, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Agriculture Commission.

The debate on the question of Belorussian SSR Soviets' work to implement the Food Program then began. Speaking in the debate were deputies S.T. Kabyak (Dyatlovskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodno Oblast), A.P. Antipenko (Pogostskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast), A.V. Maslakov (Bobruyskiy-Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilev Oblast), Ye.I. Radetskiy (Lyntupskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast), A.A. Yakimchuk (Tashkenskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk), T.N. Kulakovskaya (Senitskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast), V.K. Levchik (Sosnoborskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast), N.M. Gvay (Kobrinskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast), N.F. Yeroshchenko (Mezhisetskiy Electoral Okrug, Mogilev Oblast), and B.M. Pozharskiy (Maloritskiy Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast).

With this Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet morning session ended.

The debate on the report of Belorussian SSR soviets' work to implement the Food Program resumed at the evening session. Speaking in the debate were Deputies V.F. Orlovskiy (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Minsk Oblast), A.A. Zelenovskiy (Radchitskiy Electoral Okrug, Brest Oblast), N.I. Afanasyev (Gomelskiy-Selmashevskiy Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast), A.L. Grib (Dobrushskiy Urban Electoral Okrug, Gomel Oblast), and R.I. Snarova (Mazolovskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast).

With this the debate ended.

The concluding speech on Belorussian SSR Soviet's work to implement the Food Program was delivered by Comrade Yu. M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution "On Belorussian SSR Soviets' Work To Implement the Food Program."

A report on the third item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Ye. P. Chagina, secretary of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law and resolution on the ratification of Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Seventh Session of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

Party Central Committee Plenum

PM181500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[I. Novikov and A. Simurov report under the general heading: "Increasing Consciousness; Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Decisions"]

[Text] Minsk -- A Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has examined the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organizations arising from its decisions and the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

"We, like the rest of the country, have everything necessary," the speaker said, "for the successful implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks put forward by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov: a mighty production, scientific, and technical potential, a large detachment of well trained cadres, and a favorable moral and psychological atmosphere."

The collectives of the republic's industrial enterprises are working at a pace which ensures the overfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. The half-yearly plans for the sale of livestock products to the state have been fulfilled. During the first 6 months the production of meat rose by 8 percent, of milk by 7 percent, and of eggs by 5 percent in comparison with the same period last year.

V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk party obkom, L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno party obkom, and A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Gomel party obkom, who spoke in the debates, noted that the necessary effect will only be obtained by merging ideological educational work with political organizational and economic work. The production and sociopolitical activeness of the republic's labor collectives is increasing. Instructive experience has been accumulated in this respect at the Minsk tractor plant, the Gomol measuring instruments plant, the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Nesvizhskiy Rayon and the Silnitskiy Kolkhoz in Polotskiy Rayon. What are the characteristics of those collectives? Good organization, a smooth production pace, and concern that each person be rewarded according to his labor. Production and education questions are resolved together there.

CPSU Central Committee member Ye. I. Klimchenko, a tool maker from the Minsk tractor plant, N.I. Matskevich, party organization secretary of the Lenin Kolkhoz, Kobrinskiy Rayon, and I.I. Karpovich, leader of a tractor team on the Sittse Sovkhoz, Dokshitskiy Rayon, dwelt on questions of introducing team forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor and their advantages. There are now over 60,000 teams in the republic's economy, but only 28,000 of them are working according to a single job order using the coefficient of labor input.

A number of enterprises have not restructured social organizations in the light of the development of teams. Serious shortcomings have been noted in the organization of socialist competition.

Political and economic studies are designed to exert a great influence on increasing people's labor activeness. That was said in the speeches of G. G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk party gorkom, Z. V. Mikhelson, first secretary of the Vitebsk party gorkom, and V. P. Martsynkevich, first secretary of the Mogilevskiy party raykom. Some 800,000 people are now covered by various forms of party and Komsomol studies. Most students carry out social assignments as lecturers, speakers, political information workers, and agitation workers. However, serious shortcomings and unresolved problems have also been discovered in political education. At a number of schools and seminars, studies are held at a low theoretical level and suffer from dogmatism and the mechanical repetition of general tenets.

The republic's party organizations have accumulated a wealth of experience in educating working people in a spirit of patriotism, internationalism, collectivism, and humanism. International friendship clubs and museums of combat and labor glory are in operation everywhere and friendship vigils and vigils in memory of heroes are being held. Lessons about courage have become a firm part of educational institutions' lives. The plenum called on party organizations to continue to improve this work.

Belorussian Soviet culture has become an effective means of molding man's high spritual qualities. Its potential is constantly increasing. But there is no reason to rest on past achievements. The republic's Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade are still not creating a reliable barrier to shoddy artistic work. Some Belorusfilm feature films and documentaries are marked by muddled ideological viewpoints. Poor quality shows have been put on. Authors of published works sometimes lack knowledge of life. Literary and artistic criticism is not playing its due role in eliminating these shortcomings.

The plenum spoke about intensifying the role of the primary party organizations of cultural and artistic establishments. They are called upon to exert a more effective influence on the ideological thrust of creativity, to be wholly responsible for cadres' Marxist-Leninist education, and to increase communists' responsibility for creating an atmosphere to harmonious work in collectives. Unfortunately, not all creative union party organizations are working in that way. Some have slackened their ideological and educational work, and too much time and effort is spent on clearing up mutual complaints and insults, which harms the normal creative process.

The plenum advocated that greater exactingness be shown regarding the normal and ethical aspect of officials' conduct. There are grounds for alarm on this score: In the past year proceedings have been taken against 301 leaders for embezzlement and other abuses. The number of incidents of this kind has increased particularly in Minsk and in Brest Oblast. Specific officials were named. In particular, M. Bosak, chairman of the board of Pruzhanskiy Rayon's MPMK-15, who already had a well equipped apartment, decided to build himself a two-story residence at the state's expense. It was only after intervention by the republic's People's Control Committee that the swindler was relieved of his duties.

The report and speeches pointed out that some republic party committees have not abandoned the quantitative approach when evaluating educational efforts. Their effectiveness and efficiencty must be analyzed in greater depth. With such an approach it would have been discovered in time that in Brest and Minsk Oblasts the agricultural production results are by no means commensurate with the tremendous state assistance and capital investment that these oblasts have received in recent years.

The plenum paid great attention to the selection and placement of ideological workers. It was noted, in particular, that quite a few well trained, competent people have entered this sector in recent years. On the whole, an efficient training system has been created. At the same time, many staffers of party committee ideology sections lack practical experience, and over half of them have been working for less than 3 years. The plenum demanded that the stable composition of ideological workers be ensured. There should be just one criterion for evaluating their activity: the level of the masses' political consciousness and labor activeness.

In the resolution that was adopted the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum called on party committees and organizations to launch an active study of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum materials, to arrange the in-depth clarification and propaganda of them, and to convey their ideas and provisions to all working people's hearts and minds. And the main thing is to begin to implement the measures outlined by the party quickly and without false starts.

Information Report

PM191059 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 1

["Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 14th Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 29 June.

A report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and Republic Party Organizations' Tasks Arising From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech Delivered at the Plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate on the report were V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodno Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of Gomel Belorussian communist Party Obkom; Ye.I. Klimchenko, toolmaker at the "V.I. Lenin Minsk Tractor Plant" Production Association, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hero of Socialist Labor; A.V. Debalyuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District Political Directorate; G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; Yu.M. Mikhnevich, Belorussian SSR minister of culture; V.V. Mikhelson, first secretary of Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; V.P. Martsinkevich, first secretary of Mogilevskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom; N.I. Matskevich, secretary of the primary party organization on the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz, Kobrinskiy Rayon; Ye.I. Skurko (Maksim Tank), chairman of the Belorussian SSR Writers' union board; A.K. Kurach, second secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee; G.N. Buravkin, chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; I.I. Karpovich, leader of a tractor and field team on the Sittse Sovkhoz, Dokshitskiy Rayon; and M.G. Minkevich, Belorussian SSR minister of education.

The plenum examined the work done by Brest Belorussian Communist Party Obkom to implement the decisions of the 3d Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum "On Measures To Improve the Selection, Placement, and Education of Leading Cadres of Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in the Republic in the Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Demands." A short report on this question was delivered by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Obkom. A coreport was delivered by I.F. Yakushev, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

The plenum acceded to V.P. Shaplyko's request to be relieved of his duties as candidate member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

V.M. Nikoforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, took part in the plenum's work.

REPUBLIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEES HOLD PLENUMS

Lithuanian SSR

PM191357 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Jul 83 p 1

["Information Report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, the 11th, was held in Vilnius 30 June.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising from the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the Speech Delivered at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." A report on this question was delivered by Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking in the ensuing debate were: V.V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of Vilnius Gorkom; Yu.Yu. Iotsyus, first secretary of Shakyayskiy Raykom; I.L. Belinis, Lithuanian SSR minister of culture; G.P. Zevako, leader of a team of painters at the Klaypeda construction trust; V.P. Sinitskas, first secretary of Kapsukas Gorkom; G.K. Zabulis, Lithuanian SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education; S.P. Arnastauskayte, leader of a field team on the Rausve Kolkhoz, Vilkavishskiy Rayon; P.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; I.I. Yanuytis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; V.F. Asachev, first secretary of Rokishskiy Raykom; V.A. Laurushas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Composer's Union Board; and I.V. Chepulis, first secretary of Pakruoyskiy Raykom.

Comrade V.F. Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture section, took part in the plenum's work.

A corresponding resolution on the question under discussion was adopted.

With this the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum completed its business.

Moldavian SSR

PM181020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[N. Gladilin report under the rubric "Communists Discuss the Tasks of Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum": "Clarity of Aim: Moldavia"]

[Text] Kishinev -- The republic party organization is constantly improving work on the communist education of the working people.

Its ties with life have become firmer. Long-range planning has become part of practice, and the course of ensuring the unity of organizationl, economic, and educational activity is being consistently carried out. This was said at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which examined the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the tasks of the republic's communists stemming from its decisions and the speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The rapporteur, S. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, as well as speakers in the debate O. Lutokhina, fitter at the Vibropribor Production Association; N. Bondarchuk, first secretary of the Bendery Party Gorkom; N. Shtefanets, teacher at the Zaykany Secondary School, and others noted that the ideological work carried out in the republic still does not fully meet the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, despite what had been achieved. And the main shortcoming is that formalism, stereotyped thinking, and ostentatious ballyhoo are being overcome only slowly.

The inculcation in every person of a need for conscientious labor for the good of the people, high awareness, and discipline is an important aim. The majority of Moldavia's working people are working with full effort, as dictated by their conscience. As a result, the increase in industrial output for the first 6 months of this year compared with the same period last year amounts to almost 16 percent. Meat production has increased by 17 percent, and milk production by 26 percent.

The people would undoubtedly be better off, speakers said, if appropriate order were introduced universally and discipline were strengthened. Last year, for example, 20,000 people were guilty of absenteeism in industry, and the figure in agriculture was 6,000. Many ministries and departments are still not fulfilling their targets for labor productivity growth. The proportion of manual labor still remains high.

The critical analysis made by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee of the development of certain rayons has shown that the following are among the main reasons for their backwardness: poor knowledge and consideration of the social and economic factors which directly affect people's mood by the economic leadership and party organizations; underestimation of ideological education work in labor collectives; and miscalculations in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. This all demonstrates once again that the effectiveness of education can be ensured only when it is organically fused with organizational and economic work.

The organization of economic training, the plenum participants said, needs substantial improvement. A number of ministries and departments are devoting too little attention to it. Economic leaders and specialists are also poorly participating in propagandizing economic knowledge. Many economic education councils are to all intents and purposes not working, and classes in schools, circles, and seminars are conducted only intermittently.

Speakers seriously criticized newspaper, radio, and television workers. Their materials and broadcasts are not always notable for depth of analysis and acuteness ov views on existing shortcomings. The propaganda of advanced experience is carried out superficially.

The report and speeches devoted considerable space to the education of the rising generation and the ideological, labor, and moral tempering of youth. Shortcomings in the training of specialists for the national economy were noted. Some VUZ and secondary education institute graduates are slow to participate in active labor, and other have a poorly developed sense of civic responsibility. Last year, for example, almost 900 young teachers directed to schools by teacher training VUZes failed to turn up.

The plenum demanded that party committees and the republic Komsomol Central Committee step up work to foster ideological maturity and labor and social activeness in young people. The struggle against parasites and slackers must be waged more resolutely.

The speakers emphasized that the shortcomings in the sphere of artistic creativity pointed out by the CPSU Central Committee also occur in the activity of Moldavia's literary and artistic workers. Quite a lot of works which are ideologically and artistically weak are still produced by some writers. Movies are made which fail to profoundly interpret the phenomena of life. At the same time, criticism does not make principled party assessments of creative errors and is guilty of subjectivism and undeserved extolling of poor works.

The plenum demanded that Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee sections and party gorkoms and raykoms improve work to select and educate ideological cadres. They must set an example of communist ideological commitment, high exactingness toward their own labor, and responsibility for their assigned task.

The adopted resolution outlines concrete measures aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

VOROTNIKOV AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD181937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 83

[Text] A meeting of the RSFSR Countil of Ministers was held today. It discussed the tasks of administrative and economic bodies arising from the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the progress of fulfillment of the plan for the republic's economic and social development and budget for 1983.

Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report at the meeting.

MARCHUK ATTENDS PRINTING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION

PM172220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 83 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Polygraphical Show Opens"]

[Text] The "Inpoligrafmash-83" international exhibition has opened in Moscow.

The flags of the 20 countries taking part in the Inpoligrafmash-83" international exhibition are flying over the pavilions of the exhibition complex in Krasnaya Presnya and Sokolniki park. The exhibition's commercial center opened at the same time as the exhibition itself.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the exhibition's opening ceremony.

USSR, RSFSR CSA'S REPORT HARVESTS PROGRESS

USSR CSA

LD202039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] By the beginning of this week graincrops had been reaped on an area of 25.7 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This was reported today by the USSR CSA. Harvesting has been carried out on approximately 20 percent of all areas sown to graincrops. Grain has been threshed on 20.5 million hectares. The crop farmers of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, the northern Caucasus and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine are close to completing the harvesting of cereal crops. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Latvia, Estonia, Gorkiy Oblast and Podmoskovye have started the selective harvesting of grain.

Within oblasts and republics, equipment is being extensively shifted around with a view to shortening harvesting time.

Feed procurement for public animal husbandry is also continuing in the country. Natural and sown grasses have cut on an area of almost 52 million hectares. This is 61 percent of all haymaking lands.

RSFSR CSA

LD121647 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up data about the progress of harvest work in the republic. Commenting on this data at our request, Gennadiy Ivanovich Beglov, deputy chairman of the Main Land Cultivation Directorate of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that the front of the harvest campaign has moved to the Chernozem Zone. Threshing of grain is currently underway in Bryansk, Orel and Tula Oblasts. In the republic as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been cut on an area of almost 8.5 million hectares. These crops have been threshed on 5.6 million hectares. Harvesting is underway in all the oblasts of the Chernozem Zone.

In Povolzhye, the northern border of harvesting work goes through Penza Oblast. Land cultivators of Orenburg Oblast are starting to harvest. A not-bad harvest has been grown here this year. In all, last week's conditions for cutting and threshing grain have been favorable. Hot weather has abated somewhat in Siberia's land cultivation regions; there was rain here and there, and this facilitates the development of shoots. Barley, rye, wheat and pulses are now being delivered to state granaries. Much attention is paid in the republic's southern regions to the quality of the graincrops being procured. Thus, in the Kuban area, more than 250,000 tons of wheat have been delivered to the state's granaries.

PROGRESS OF RSFSR SUGAR BEET CROP REVIEWED

PM180920 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

[I. Nivin "Fieldwork Diary": "Beet Fields"]

[Text] Farms in the RSFSR have to sell around 30 million tons of sugar beets annually. But for some years now they have failed to fulfill their plans.

The beet fields of 1.5 million hectares are not operating at full capacity. This year beet growers in most oblasts are in a mood to bring about a change for the better. More than 90 percent of the crop has good predecessors, the fall plowing was largely completed early, mineral fertilizers were applied at the rate of 288 kg per hectare, industrial techniques have been introduced on nearly one-half of the plantations and over 650,000 hectares have been allocated to links now operating on a collective contract basis.

The exceptionally mild spring enabled farmers to finish sowing weeks earlier than usual. Nearly all the plantations were harrowed before the shoots appeared; 520-thirds were top-dressed; the formation of the requisite plant density and the checks were carried out optimal times in most cases -- the only exceptions being Altay Kray and the Bashkir ASSR, where some of the beets had to be resown. Steps were taken to combat pests. Now the machine operators have started the third round of interrow cultivation. As a result the beets are growing better and the roots are 2.5 times heavier than at the same time last year.

The most favorable conditions at the moment for sugar beets are in the Central Chernozem, Central and Volga regions. The best results, however, are not there; they are in Krasnodar Kray where the roots are nearly 2.5 times heavier than the RSFSR average. It is characteristic that, in terms of plant density, the Kuban is in second place and Tatar ASSR is first. So life itself confirms again and again the axiom: scientifically valid agricultural techniques, a high standard of highly mechanized labor and perfect labor organization mean more than meteorological factors.

"The temperature here gets up to 45 degrees but we hope, like last year, to cope with the sugar beet sales target: we are expecting to harvest 330 quintals per hectare," I.A. Zalesskaya, chief agronomist at the Krasondar Kray Agricultural Administration, said. "How do we combat the ups and downs of the weather? Primarily by using the team contract. But not only that. The entire area is well fertilized. We have many eager beet growers who do not fear innovation."

In oblasts where sugar beet is not very successful even the optimum temperatures and beneficial rain have changed from being the farmer's allies into his enemies. In Tambov, Lipetsk and Korsk Oblasts, many crops are being strangled by weeds. On top of that in Tambov Oblast the crop is exceedingly sparse. The state of the plants in Ulyanovsk and Penza Oblasts, also in the zone where the weather is favoring sugar beet development, is much worse than the average for the republic. Special mention should be made of Gorkiy Oblast. Over one-half of all the sugar beet here had the worst predecessor crops, only 11-12 percent of the area received organic fertilizers, the completion of the thinning-out process was delayed by about 5 days, and because of all this the harvest shortfall will be considerable.

As is known, August is the period of maximum root growth. Consequently, a lot can still be put right. Aware of this, leading farms usually continue interrow cultivation and top-dressing in the latter half of July and in August.

In many oblasts, part of the crop is lost during harvesting. This year special attention will be paid to reducing losses. Much will depend here on the arrival of equipment. Unfortunately, less than 25 percent of the orders for self-propelled beet loaders have been met and other loading facilities are in short supply. The RSFSR Ministry of the Food Industry has reluctantly agreed to expand permanent and temporary reception centers.

This year the republic's beet growers plan to obtain at least 214 quintals of roots per hectare and to sell one-third more than the annual average for the 10th 5-year Plan. They have every chance of achieving this. They just have to make the maximum effort to obtain the planned harvest.

RECENT SOVIET SATELLITE LAUNCHES REPORTED

Cosmos-1483

LD210651 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1483," was put into orbit by the USSR on Wednesday.

The scientific equipment carried by the satellite is intended to continue studies of the natural resources of earth for the benefit of different sectors of the Soviet economy and international cooperation.

The parameters of the orbit of the satellite are as follows: initial period of revolution -- 89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 305 km, minimum distance -- 227 km, inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment of the satellite operates normally.

Communications Satellite

LD200937 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 20 TASS -- A regular "Molniya-1" satellite, intended for ensuring the operation of the long-distance telephone-telegraph radio communication system and also for transmitting programmes of USSR central television to areas serviced by the "Orbita" network, was launched in the USSR on Tuesday.

The sputnik has been put into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 39025 kilometres in the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 480 kilometres in the southern hemisphere. The sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 11 hours 40 minutes and an inclination of the orbit of 62.9 degrees.

Communication sessions via the "Molniya-1" satellite will be carried out in accordance with the planned programme.

BRIEFS

NEW JOURNALS ANNOUNCED -- Moscow July 19 TASS -- A monthly devoted to energy problems will be issued beginning with January 1984 published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House. The editor-in-chief of the journal is Academician Mikhail Styrikovich, a leading specialist in this field of knowledge. The title of the monthly reads in English translation "ENERGY, ECONOMY, TECHNIQUES, ECOLOGY." The "Nauka" (Science) publishing house will issue two more new journals in the new year: "BIOLOGICAL MEMBRANES" under the guidance of Yuriy Ovchinnikov, vice president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and "FUEL SHALES" whose contributers will be mainly Estonian scientists. [Summary] [Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 19 Jul 83 LD]

DEFECTS IN OFFICERS' EDUCATIONAL WORK HIT

PM181400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate: "Being a Leader Means Being an Educator"]

[Excerpts] The lives of Army and Navy servicemen, like those of all Soviet people, have been indelibly marked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the eighth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The materials of the Plenum, which discussed a vital question of party activity and one of the most important components of communist building, equip us with a clear action program to improve further ideologocal and mass political work and step up its influence on personnel's education.

"Ideological education work," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his plenum speech, "is principally a question of the party's link with the masses." The plenum emphasized that every communist and every leader is required to implement consistently Lenin's principle: Ideological work is the business of the whole party. A most important plenum guideline is that personal participation in the education of people and closeness to them must be not only a duty but also a need for every leader.

The Ground Forces, like the other branches of the Armed Forces, have many commanders, political workers, and other leaders in whose work style questions of personnel education and closeness to people are always at the fore. They consider political speeches to servicemen as a touchstone effectively testing a leader's qualities and his ability to organize and lead people.

The plenum emphasized that the force of the moral example of a communist, especially of a communist leader, is considerable. He is always in the masses' eye, and the higher the post he occupies, the greater the responsibility incumbent upon him. Grave dangers and failures lie in wait for those who forget this, who cut themselves off from people, and who develop a kind of "altitude sickness."

At one time, for example, a tendency toward a decline in the level of military discipline in rear service subunits of the Volga Military District's N [not further identified] formation emerged. Analysis showed that the attitude toward work of the former deputy commander of the formation for rear services, Lieutenant Colonel A. Marchik, recently expelled from the party, was the primary cause of the shortcomings in many respects.

The officer's sphere of activity in the units and subunits was restricted as a rule to purely economic questions, but even these were not resolved with sufficient skill.

This former leader was unable to name a single instance when he gave a talk to young officers or to the personnel of a subunit. Nor can one pass over in silence the fact that this officer abused his official position.

Senior officers V. Bogodenko, V. Labunskiy, P. Markov, and certain others were also strictly disciplined by the party for neglecting educational work with subordinates and flouting our ethical norms. This all confirms yet again the kind of problems produced by a situation where there is a gap between the level of instruction and education, and where a person's promotion up the official ladder is out of step with his moral growth.

Cases of the following kind also prompt much reflection. A particular unit figures in the report documents among the so-called successful ones. And then all of a sudden an alarm signal about the state of affairs in this unit is received by the central authorities. You begin to investigate the situation and go more thoroughly into it, and it turns out that matters are far from successful. Quite recently, for example, a soldier's mother reported that her son's letters suggested that there was an unhealthy moral atmosphere in subunits of the N unit of the Central Group of Forces. Investigation of the letter showed that the disquiet expressed in the mother's letter was well-founded. The situation has now been corrected.

Unfortunately, such examples can be found in other units and subunits too. It follows, therefore, that the course of transforming every company and battery into a center for study and political education work is still not being implemented with appropriate persistence and efficiency everywhere.

Sometimes the main efforts are expended on discussing a particular question connected with personnel education, and the district, group and division authorities try to pass off the number of events held as an indicator of work efficiency. However, figuratively speaking, even waves of this verbal storm do not reach the company or battery. This is an incorrect work style. Every leader must know the life of the subunit thoroughly, consider it obligatory to work himself in the company (battery), make high demands on subordinates, and show fatherly concern for them. Life demands his activity, his personal contribution to educating people and maintaining discipline receive a specific assessment from senior commanders, political organs, and party organizations.

Officers at regimental level have a central role in uniting military collectives and maintaining firm regulation order and discipline. Analysis shows, however, that in classes in the commander training system and in party organizations' ideological and organizational activity in some units, minifestly inadequate attention is paid to molding the kind of life stance which is inconceivable without closeness to people. The appropriate conclusions are not drawn from the fact that some commanders and political workers fail to take account of social and demographic peculiarities, the personnel's increased political and cultural level, and the physical and psychological stress caused by the specific nature of military service.

A simple question: What do people read, what sort of newspapers and magazines do they subscribe to? But when this simple question was put to a leader who had bungled his assignment and had made serious miscalculations in people's educarion, it turned out that a great deal lay behind this question. He had long ceased to work at his self-development, and read practically no books, and newspapers only occasionally.

If you are to communicate enthusiasm, you have to feel it within you. But in the sort of person who "never" has time and is adrift on the waves of everyday concerns, this enthusiasm gradually fades away. And the question arises: what exactly does this kind of leader have to offer and contribute to personnel? One reason for the divorce of certain leaders from people, the plenum noted, is that they have nothing to offer, are afraid of turning out to be unsound when faced with a demanding audience and will be unable to answer pointed questions. Unfortunately, party organizations do not always call communists strictly to account for their professional and ideological growth and their personal participation in political education work. This situation is intolerable.

It is also inexcusable to forget that people occupying important posts at the divisional and district level and in the central apparatus must also not find themselves without the constant influence of a senior commander and the party organization.

Among the masses of servicemen, too, questions of self-education and self-development must certainly occupy the center of attention while hearing communists' reports at party meetings and committee and bureau sessions. Life also demands that fuller account be taken of these aspects when deciding an officer's promotion or recommending him -- here, too, unfortunately, appropriate coordination in the work of political and cadre organs and party organizations is still not being attained.

Any leader's sphere of activity as an educator cannot, of course, be restricted to the barracks. The everyday life of officers' families, the activity of womens' councils, the state of order in officers' living quarters -- all these and many other things fall within the orbit of his daily concerns. It must be remembered that frequently it is precisely improved work in these spheres which provides the key to resolving tasks of enhancing combat readiness and strengthening discipline. Unfortunately, this fact is not always properly considered. Recently, for example, I visited the officers' hostel at the Kalinin Garrison. The unattractive picture of neglect and domestic disorder that I discovered there cannot be a reproach to the garrison leaders and to individual officials of the district apparatus. They had forgotten how to get to the officers' hostel. It is useful elsewhere, too, to cast a critical eye over these areas of work.

The Ground Forces Military Council and Political Directorate consider the tasks of stepping up the leading personnel's education work and ensuring closeness to people to be an integral part of all their activity to establish -- in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- a Leninist work style, a creative style ensuring a scientific approach to all social processes, constant reliance on the masses, high professionalism, concreteness and exactingness, and intolerance for any manifestations of formalism, bureaucracy, and window dressing. In the process they take account of the increased demands on military cadres and on their work to maintain combat readiness and vigilance which stem from the in-depth analysis made at the plenum and the session of the contemporary international situation, which is characterized by increased danger of war and aggressive preparations on the part of imperialism.

The plenum decisions, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, pointed out in his report at the 21 June meeting of the USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv, demand that military councils, commanders, and Army and Navy political organs and party organizations approach the assessment of achievements in ideological work in a much stricter and more exacting way, discern unresolved tasks and shortcomings in that work, and comprehensively improve all educational practice.

The Soviet people and our party are advancing toward a significant date -- the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. The closest of ties with the masses is one of our party's wonderful traditions. This glorious tradition is currently receiving particularly vigorous development, new confirmation of which is provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. It is the duty of every leader and every communist to study thoroughly the materials of the plenum and the session, take an energetic part in their in-depth explanation and propaganda, and convey their ideas and provisions to the hearts and minds of all servicemen. And the important thing is to set about implementing the outlined measures in a businesslike way and without delay, viewing the chief field of activity as being in the military collectives, in the thick of the masses, and firmly following the rule that actions speak louder than words.

POLITICAL DIRECTORATE DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL WORK

PM191011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jul 83 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "To Match the New Tasks"]

[Text] A conference has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate of leading Komsomol officials from the Armed Forces branches, districts, groups of forces, fleets, and USSR Defense Ministry main and central directorates and training establishments who discussed measures to further intensify the ideological-political, military and moral education of young people in the Army and Navy in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The conference was addressed by Army General A. A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The conference emphasized that the party Central Committee June Plenum set Communists and all people involved in education a particularly important task -- to bring ideological and mass political work up to the level of the great and complex tasks which the party is tackling in the process of improving developed socialism. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the plenum have entered our life as a militant action program and form the basis of the activity of commanders, political organizers, and party and Komsomol organizations. Army and Navy Komsomol organizations are called upon to make a considerable contribution to the implementation of the set tasks in molding servicemen into ardent patriots and internationalists convinced of the correctness of communist ideals.

It is very important, the conference pointed out, that Komsomol officials and all Komsomol activities assimilate the ideas of the party Central Committee June Plenum and the program provisions and conclusions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's plenum speech in depth, master the directions, forms and methods of the Leninist Party's activity in the process of improving development socialism, and understand the new elements in the approach to the organization of ideological education work. Shortly the CPSU Central Committee Plenum's results and Komsomol organizations' tasks in the implementation of its decisions will be comprehensively discussed at meetings of the Komsomol aktiv of districts, groups of forces, fleets, detachments, military training establishments and all primary Komsomol organizations. It is indispensable to make this discussion businesslike, examine accumulated experience in an atmosphere of principledness and exactingness, reveal new reserves, precisely and clearly define the ways to enhance the quality and effectiveness of ideological and political education work, and to orient it toward ensuring the achievement of high end results by servicemen in combat and political training, socialist competition, and discipline. And -- most important -- it is necessary to start implementing the outlined measures without delay and inspire and stir young people to tackle the tasks facing the forces.

This means primarily more effective participation by Komsomol organizations in instilling in the personnel the highest vigilance and responsibility for discharging their soldier's duty to the socialist motherland. It is also necessitated by the international situation, which has worsened of late.

Great attention was paid at the conference to questions of instilling in young people in the Army and Navy a new way of military-technical thinking -- the way of thinking of a serviceman of a modern army equipped with first-class arms and combat equipment developed with consideration for the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

One of the main tasks in Komsomol organizations' work is to further strengthen discipline and the observance of regulations. Komsomol officials and the entire Army and Navy Komsomol aktiv must thoroughly grasp the idea that strengthening discipline is not a short-term campaign, but means daily painstaking work. Past experience confirms that only through joint efforts, by creating a sound moral climate and eliminating the preconditions for the slightest infringements of the regulations, and through comradely strict treatment of violators and those who indulge them, does a military collective turn into a mighty combat organism.

The role of military training establishments' Komsomol organizations in the ideological tempering of officer candidates and instilling in them firm habits of working with people and rallying collectives was especially stressed.

An immutable ideological and educational task has been and remains the molding of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook -- the basis of the servicemen's communist education. Increasingly educated young people are entering the service of the motherland. In the last 10 years alone the number of Komsomol members with higher or secondary education in the Army and Navy has increased by 23 percent. And this circumstance enhances responsibility for the quality and effectiveness of the work carried out. Komsomol organizations must make their contribution to further improving the results attained by all components in the political education of Army and Navy youth. Increased attention must be devoted to the integral study of the ideological heritage of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the 19th Komsomol Congress by Komsomol members and all young servicemen.

Komsomol organizations must exert their influence through the forms and methods available to them to improve the quality of political classes for servicemen and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, the political instruction of ensigns and warrant officers, and the Marxist-Lelinist training of young officers. It is necessary to persistently introduce leading forms of work with young people which contribute to the widening and deepening of their ideological-theoretical knowledge. And first and foremost of the Leninist examination "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions!"

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum decisions demand that Komsomol organizations take a closer, more exacting look at the mass political work that is being carried out. Their efforts must be concentrated primarily in companies and batteries and utilize a wealth of forms, primarily those close to young people in terms of both content and emotional appeal. It is necessary to resolutely eradicate cliches, a mechanical, formal approach, and the thoughtless repetition of old formulas and to use to the full the potential of living, inspired propaganda language.

The conference examined ways of intensifying the patriotic and internationalist education of young people in the Army and Navy and reading them on the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the glorious USSR Armed Forces.

In present-day conditions, it was stated at the conference, when imperialist headed by the United States has launched real information and propaganda intervention against our country, the importance of work to make servicemen impervious to bourgeois reactionary ideology and morality has increased immeasurably.

The conference comprehensively examined questions pertaining to the education and instruction of Komosomol cadres and their professional training.

The conference participants expressed their firm determination to channel all their efforts, creativity and talent into the mobilization of Army and Navy youth for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum, and the tasks set the armed forces by the USSR minister of defense to raise the work of every Komsomol organization to the level of the Leninist Party's present day demands.

MILITARY PROCURATOR INTERVIEWED ON DISCIPLINE

LD170853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Jul 83

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; interview with Colonel General Justice Artem Gornyy, chief military procurator, by unidentified interviewer; time and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gornyy] Judging by the letters received by the editorial office of the magazine "CHAS MOLODOGO VOINA" ["YOUNG SERVICEMAN'S HOUR"] I think it would be a good idea to speak about the procedure for undergoing military service and the rights and duties of servicemen as described in the basic law of our state, the USSR Constitution. The USSR Constitution proclaims the defense of the fatherland to be the sacred duty of every citizen of our country.

[Interviewer] I wonder: at what moment does military service start?

[Gornyy] The first day of conscription into active military service is taken to be the day when the conscript presents himself at the military commissariat to be sent to a service unit. From that moment on, the conscript becomes a serviceman with all the consequences that entails. One of the important legal questions involved in undergoing conscripted active military service is the conscription period of privates, ordinary seamen, sergeants and petty officers [starshiny].

[Interviewer] That precisely is a frequent question in our listeners' letters. It would be a good thing to remind us about the periods of service.

[Gornyy] For privates and sergeants in the Soviet Armed Forces, as well as military construction personnel, coastal units, the Naval Air and Internal Security Border Guards, the legally established period of service is 2 years. For conscripted privates and sergeants who have higher education, the period is 18 months. For ordinary seamen and petty officers on ships, in fleet combat backup coastal units and Naval Border Guards units, it is 3 years; and for ordinary seamen and petty officers with higher education, 2 years. In addition, for service reasons, the USSR defense minister is empowered, if necessary, to extend the period of service by up to 2 months beyond those fixed periods.

[Interviewer] Our Armed Forces have the closest possible links with the people whose interests it is called upon to protect, and we know that servicemen, like all Soviet people, are citizens enjoying all rights in their country.

[Gornyy] The fact that the basic rights and duties of servicemen are the same as those for all the citizens of our country is one evidence of the true democratism of our socialist system. According to the USSR Constitution, servicemen enjoy to the full such political rights and liberties as the right to vote and to be elected, the right to join public organizations, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom to take part in meetings and gatherings.

The fullness of the rights of Soviet serviceman also finds expression in the fact that they enjoy such socioeconomic rights as the right to holidays and leisure, the right to education, the right to personal property, and so on. Conscripted privates, ordinary seamen, sergeants and petty officers are given holidays as a form of incentive, for reasons of sickness of family circumstances, and as a reward for special conditions of service. In accordance with the principle of full equality of rights, servicemen also enjoy personal liberties: inviolability of the person, secrecy of correspondence, freedom of worship and, if made subject to criminal proceedings, the right to defense. The chief demands made of servicemen are set out in a brief but very meaningful form in the oath of allegiance. The swearing of this oath by servicemen is of great moral, political and legal importance. The observance and precise execution by all servicemen of the requirements of the USSR Constitution, laws and service regulations is an indispensable condition for maintaining constant combat readiness among units and ships. Law and order among servicemen creates a firm legal basis for the mutual relations between servicemen which enables them in any situation and under the most complex conditions to fulfill successfully their tasks to defend the socialist fatherland.

[Interviewer] Artem Grigoryevich, could you explain what is implied by law and order among servicemen?

[Gornyy] To put it briefly, law and order among servicemen is the strict and precise observance by all servicemen of the order and regulations established by Soviet laws and service regulations, both on and off duty. The basis of law and order among Soviet servicemen is the responsibility of commanders for both military and political matters [yedinonachaliye], and firm discipline -- meaning, in specific terms, a high degree of obedience and strict demands regarding the servicemen's duty life and personal behavior.

[Interviewer] As we all know, the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government are now paying a great deal of attention to strengthening socialist legality and state and labor discipline. How are these demands being interpreted in the Soviet Army and Navy?

[Gornyy] Vladimir Ilich Lenin once said that in the Army there must be the very strictest discipline, discipline to the extreme. To this day, those demands remain exceptionally important. In service discipline there is no such thing as pettiness. Discipline is necessary every day, every hour and everywhere. The slightest manifestation of carelessness or lack of discipline may entail grave consequences, unwarranted losses or the failure of combat tasks. That is why in the Armed Forces, too, exceptional attention is paid to fulfilling the party's demands to strengthen legality and discipline and improve the level of organization. This is dictated by the international situation which requires that servicemen be in a state of permanent combat readiness and that they show great vigilance, particularly when on combat duty, on internal guard duty or when fulfilling other tasks to defend the socialist fatherland. Here even the smallest deviation from rules and regulations or the slightest carelessness in fulfilling one's duties are impermissible.

It is very important, therefore, that from his first day of service, every soldier and seaman acquire the firm conviction of the need to strictly observe service discipline, to carry out the orders of commanders and chiefs and to comply with service regulations and the oath of allegiance. As was noted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, to be a patriot today means tirelessly strengthening the economic and defense potential of our homeland, increasing one's readiness to protect peace from any encroachments by the imperialist aggressor, and having a conscientious attitude to one's duties as a serviceman. This has to be an inviolable law for every serviceman, his own personal goal.